



EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES
IN INDIA

1949-50

A Statistical Survey

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ED. 41. 50.
750.

Publication No. 148

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER,
GOVT. OF INDIA PRESS, NEW DELHI, 1954

PREFACE

EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA reviews the progress of university education in this country during the year 1949-50. The information contained in it is mainly factual and does not attempt to draw any general conclusions.

I take this opportunity to thank the university authorities and others who have supplied the material required for the publication.

NEW DELHI,
The 4th January, 1954

HUMAYUN KABIR,
*Educational Adviser
to the Govt. of India.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Explanations	(iii)
 CHAPTERS	
I—General Survey	I
II—Institutions	13
III—Students on Rolls	19
IV—Teaching Staff	41
V—Examination Results	54
VI—Finances	74
VII—Miscellaneous—	
Medium of Instruction	93
Libraries	97
Hostels and Residents	100
Students Information Bureaux	102
Inter-University Board	104

List of Illustrations

	Facing Page
1. Number of Students Receiving General Education	19
2. Number of Students Receiving Professional Education	37
3. Number of University and College Teachers by Salary Blocks	51
4. Output of Graduates	55
5. Income and Expenditure of Universities and Colleges	75
6. University and College Finances	83

(ii)

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

	Page
I—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)	14
II—Number of University Teaching Departments and Colleges	16
III—Number of Colleges by type of Education	17
IV—Enrolment in University Teaching Departments and Colleges	20
V—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Faculties	22
VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—	
(A) Arts	27
(B) Science	29
(C) Agriculture	31
(D) Commerce	32
(E) Education (Teachers' Training).	33
(F) Engineering and Technology	34
(G) Law	35
(H) Medicine	36
VII—Number of Teachers in University Teaching Departments and Colleges	42
VIII—Number of Teachers in Universities and their Colleges by Faculties	43
IX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments	48
X—Number of Teachers in Universities and their Colleges by Salary Blocks	51
XI—Examination Results (Standard-wise)	55
XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)	
(A) Arts	58
(B) Science	60
(C) Commerce	62
(D) Education (Teachers' Training).	64
(E) Agriculture	66
(F) Engineering	67
(G) Technology	68
(H) Law	69
(I) Medicine	70
(J) Veterinary Science	73
(K) Other Miscellaneous Degree Examinations	73
XIII—Income of Universities and their Colleges	76
XIV—Income of Universities (including only Maintained Constituent Colleges)	78
XV—Income of Colleges (Affiliated and Non-Maintained Constituent).	80
XVI—Expenditure on Universities and their Colleges	83
XVII—Expenditure on Universities (including only Maintained Constitu- ent Colleges)	86
XVIII—Expenditure on Colleges (Affiliated and Non-Maintained Constituent)	89
XIX—Statistics of Libraries of Universities and Colleges	98

(iii)

EXPLANATIONS

1. *Academic Year*—For the sake of uniformity, the academic year is taken to coincide with the financial year, *i.e.*, from April 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950.
2. All statistics unless otherwise stated relate to March 31, 1950.
3. *Statistics of enrolment and teachers for Patna University relate to the year 1948-49.*

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SURVEY

Even before the attainment of independence in 1947, there was an increasing awareness in the country of the importance of university education coupled with the uneasy realisation of the inadequacy of the facilities for such education. Independence furthered that uneasiness and released a constructive urge for an all-round expansion of education. Within a brief period, a large number of new universities and colleges, in addition to other institutions of a lower standard, came into existence. The momentum in the expansion of higher education, gained in the two preceding years, was fully maintained during the year under report. Although the growing financial stringency tended to retard the pace, the progress achieved may still be considered satisfactory.

The most note-worthy event in the sphere of university education in India, during the year 1949-50, was the publication of the report of the University Education Commission. Appointed by the Government of India in November, 1948, 'to suggest improvements and extensions needed for the present and future requirements of the country', the Commission noted with great concern 'the marked deterioration of the standards in teaching and examinations and increasing dissatisfaction with the conduct of university administration and election to university authorities'. It also observed that 'with the increasing complexity of society and its shifting pattern, the Universities have to change their objectives and methods, if they are to function effectively in our normal life'. The Commission accordingly formulated a comprehensive policy for a thorough re-organisation of university education.

According to the Commission the main aims and objects of university teaching are:

- (i) the transmission of the intellectual and ethical heritage of humanity of the young;
- (ii) the enrichment of this heritage and extension of the boundaries of knowledge; and
- (iii) the development of personality.

For the attainment of these objectives, the Commission has made comprehensive and far-reaching suggestions in regard to the teaching staff, maintenance of high standards of teaching, re-organisation of courses of study, proper development of post-graduate training and research, reform of the various branches of professional education and of present system of examinations, imparting of religious instruction, physical welfare of students, their corporate life, social service and discipline, women's education, constitution and control of universities, finances, central universities, and establishment of new universities, including those for the rural areas.

The recommendations made in the report remained under the consideration of the Central and State Governments during the year under review. Most of these were accepted by the Central Government early the following year after a special meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, held at New Delhi in April, 1950, had approved them.

The Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi, which have been established by Central Acts, continued to receive from the Government of India (Ministry of Education), normal maintenance grants, besides grants for specific objects. A sum of Rs. 45 lakhs, distributed as follows, was paid during the year 1945-50:

Aligarh University	...	...	Rs. 10,29,625
Banaras University	...	...	Rs. 24,22,798
Delhi University (including Colleges)	...	...	Rs. 10,52,815

In accordance with the recommendations of the Scientific Man-Power Committee, which were approved by the Government of India during the preceding year, the following schemes were initiated by the Central Ministry of Education during 1949-50:

- (i) *Practical Training Stipends*—250 senior and 200 junior stipends were allotted to engineering and technological institutions offering degree or diploma courses in proportion to their output. The value of these stipends, which were tenable for 2 years, was fixed at Rs. 150 and Rs. 75 p.m. respectively. The total expenditure involved amounted to Rs. 1,50,000.
- (ii) *Research Training Scholarships*—50 senior (each worth Rs. 200 p.m.) and 100 junior (each worth Rs. 100 p.m.) were sanctioned for research in the universities. A sum of Rs. 75,000 was sanctioned on this scheme during the year under report.

- (iii) *Development of Scientific and Technical Education*—
Grants amounting to Rs. 20,50,000 were given to 11 universities for strengthening their existing research departments in the various sciences.

Under the scheme of the All India Council for Technical Education for the development of existing engineering and technological institutes in the country, 4 universities and 7 colleges received grants as follows:

(i) Non-recurring—		
(a) Buildings	...	Rs. 9,10,000
(b) Equipments	...	Rs. 5,63,000
(ii) Recurring	...	Rs. 9,99,000
(iii) Interest-free Loans	...	Rs. 51,000

A summary of the main developments in the various universities is given below. In reviewing these, it should be borne in mind that all large scale expansions had to be held in abeyance pending the acceptance of the University Education Commission Report.

Agra

(a) The University constituted the Faculty of Engineering and granted affiliation to the Engineering College, Dayalbagh for B.Sc. (Engg.) degree with effect from 1950-51.

(b) The Executive Council approved the introduction of a course in journalism in Hindi and English.

(c) Steps were taken for the framing of necessary Statutes and Regulations for the institution of a Master's Degree in Education, Diplomas in Child Health, Tuberculosis and Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery.

(d) Course for the M.A. examination in Sociology was finally approved.

(e) The schemes of examinations and syllabii for the B.Sc. (Ag.) and M.Sc. (Ag.) degrees were revised.

Aligarh

(a) The University decided to hold supplementary and compartmental examinations for the High School, Intermediate, B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass) examinations.

(b) Teaching of Hindi, as a special subject, was introduced in the B.T. course.

(c) New regulations were framed for maintaining records of attendance and progress of studies.

(d) In addition to a recurring grant of Rs. 2,42,000, the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15.5 lakhs spread over 5 years for buildings, laboratories and equipment of the Faculty of Engineering. The work of preparing the plans of the buildings is in progress.

(e) A Department of Geology providing instructions upto M.Sc. standard was established.

Allahabad

(a) Extensive building constructions were undertaken.

(b) The University accepted as a gift from Dr. N. R. Dhar the Indian Institute of Soil Science, comprising a building to house class rooms, library, laboratory and a gas plant and other apparatus.

Andhra

(a) During the year the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for increasing research facilities in Physics, Chemistry and Geology and Rs. 3 lakhs for the institution of a course in Geophysics of M.Sc. standard and for organising research in the subject.

(b) The University introduced courses for the degrees of M.L. and D.L. in the Faculty of Law.

Annamalai

(a) The Government of India sanctioned a non-recurring grant of Rs. 2 lakhs to the University towards the development of post-graduate studies and research activities in the departments of Chemistry, Botany and Zoology.

(b) The courses of study in Music were revised so as to lead to the award of a Bachelor's Degree in the subject.

(c) The University decided to start from the academic year 1950-51, Certificate and Diploma courses in French for the benefit of students desirous of pursuing higher studies and research. It was also decided to revive with effect from the same year instruction in Philosophy and Botany leading to the award of B.A. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Hons.) degrees respectively.

Banaras

During the year under report 4 year-degree courses in Chemical Engineering and Chemical Technology were instituted with the financial help given by the Central Government.

Baroda

(a) The Senate approved the first Statutes and ordinances framed by the Vice-Chancellor.

(b) The designations and grades of the University teachers were revised.

(c) Steps were taken to create and organise the Faculties of Fine Arts and Home Science.

Bombay

(a) The following new degrees were instituted:

- (i) Bachelor of Architecture (B. Arch.).
- (ii) Bachelor of Science (Nursing) (B.Sc. Nursing).
- (iii) Bachelor of Science (Medical) (B.Sc. Medical).
- (iv) Master of Science (Medical) (M.Sc. Medical).

(b) Courses for the following examinations were revised:

- (i) M.D. and M.S.
- (ii) B.A. (General) and (Special), B.Sc. (Subsidiary and Honours) in Mathematics.
- (iii) M.A.—Group C & E under Branch II—History, Economics and Sociology.

(c) The scheme of studies for the Diploma course in Music was approved.

(d) The University received the following grants for the development of the Faculty of Technology from the Government of India:

Capital Grant for Buildings and Equipment	...	Rs. 9,50,000
Recurring grant	... ..	Rs. 1,00,000
Interest-free Loan	... ..	Rs. 2,29,000

Calcutta

(a) During the year under review, the University started the following courses:

- (i) M.A. in Education.
- (ii) I.Sc. in Nursing.
- (iii) B.Sc. in Nursing.
- (iv) Diploma in Dietetics.
- (v) Diploma in Town Planning.

(b) Regulations were revised changing the nomenclature of Law and Medical degrees, introducing compartmental rules in M.B.B.S. examinations and offering Geography as an additional subject at the I.A. examination.

(c) Special grants for the expansion and development of the Departments of Applied Physics, Radio Physics and Electronics, and Applied Chemistry were received from the Government of India.

(d) Evening classes were opened in the Post-Graduate Department in Commerce.

Delhi

(a) The name of the Faculty of medicine was changed to Faculty of "Medical Sciences" so as to include allied departments like Nursing, Dentistry etc.

(b) Consequent on the recognition of Lady Hardinge Medical College as a college of the University, the M.B.B.S. Course was instituted in the Faculty of Medical Sciences.

(c) With the help of a grant of Rs. 1,46,000 from the Central Government, construction of an Institute for post-graduate teaching and research in Tuberculosis and other Chest Diseases was started during the year.

(d) The University changed the name of the Bachelor's Degree in Library Science to the Master's Degree in Library Science.

(e) Commerce, which was hitherto included as a subject under the Faculty of Arts, was transferred to the Faculty of Social Sciences and the names of the M.A. (Com.) and the B. A. (Hons.) Com. degrees were changed to M. Com. and B. Com. respectively.

(f) The B. T. and M. Ed. syllabii were revised so as to permit of more intensive field work and to include a greater range of subjects for specialisation.

(g) A Refresher Course in the Russian Language was started.

Gauhati

(a) The Faculty of Medicine started functioning during the year under report.

(b) The University established the Department of Geology for providing instruction upto B. Sc. standard.

(c) The University granted affiliation to Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh, for the final M.B., B.S. course and to the Assam Agricultural College, Jorhat, for B. Sc. in Agriculture.

(d) Military Education was introduced as an additional subject to be offered by Senior Division N.C.C. Cadets for the Intermediate examination in Arts, Science and Commerce.

Lucknow

(a) The University started a Bachelor's degree course in Indian Medicine and Surgery and a diploma course in Dentistry.

(b) Syllabii in European History and the Muslim period of Indian History for the B.A. (Hons.) and M.A. examinations were remodelled.

(c) The J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations started functioning during the year under review. It was organised as a centre for advanced study and research in Sociology, Ecology, Social Welfare and allied subjects. A post-M.A. diploma course in Social Services was instituted in this institute.

Madras

(a) The Government of India paid a grant of Rs. 4.05 lakhs to the University for the buildings and equipment of the Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology, Madras. The buildings of the college were completed and declared open during the year.

(b) Courses were started for the newly instituted M.Sc. degree (taken by examination) in the University teaching departments.

(c) Regulations relating to the Intermediate, B.A., B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. and B.Sc. (Hons.) examinations were revised in respect of the schemes of examinations and courses of studies.

(d) The courses for the B. Pharm. and B.T. degrees were revised.

(e) The Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Madras, opened classes for the newly instituted Diploma course in Physical Education.

Mysore

(a) Some of the important amendments carried out in the existing ordinances, during the year, are given below:

(i) inclusion of Latin among the optional subjects for B.A. Degree,

(ii) introduction of compartmental system for the B.Com. Degree,

- (iii) amendments of Ordinances relating to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws,
- (iv) provision for a course of Survey work for B.Sc. (Hons.) and M.Sc. in Geology, and
- (v) inclusion of German, Italian and Spanish in the list of Second Languages.

(b) The syllabus for Home Science as an optional subject was framed.

Nagpur

(a) The University started a Department of Local Self Government to provide instruction for a Diploma course.

(b) The University accepted the offer made by the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, Bombay, of a monthly donation of Rs. 900 for the establishment and maintenance of a University chair in Ayurveda with a view to promoting a scientific study of Ayurvedic medicine.

(c) In response to the demand of the public for giving the failures at the University examinations a fresh opportunity for appearing at the examination within six months, the University decided to institute supplementary examinations to be held in September-October each year. For financial as well as academic reasons this benefit could not be extended to the M.A., M.Sc. and certain other examinations.

(d) It was decided to make physical training compulsory for women undergraduates with effect from the year 1951-52.

(e) During the year a Girls' Division of the N.C.C. with 90 Cadets was established.

Osmania

(a) For the first time in the history of the University, affiliation was granted to a privately managed college (Vivek Vardhini College, Hyderabad).

(b) A separate University Fund, to which the annual block grant, income from fees and other sources, and all savings of the University were to be credited, was created.

(c) Statutes relating to (i) the duties and powers of Deans, Principals and Heads of the Departments (ii) minimum qualifications for professors and lecturers and (iii) part-time allowances and extra work were revised.

(d) Following the decision taken in the previous year, English was introduced as the medium of instruction in all the professional faculties.

(e) The Institute of Research was abolished. All research work was to be the responsibility of the different Faculties.

(f) The Faculty of Theology was substituted by the Faculty of Religion and Culture, and instead of Muslim Theology, two different courses, viz., Indian Religion and Culture, and Islamic Religion and Culture were introduced.

(g) 'Purdah' arrangements for women students were abolished in the Faculty of Education.

(h) Permission was granted to women students to join the Faculty of Law (Law College).

(i) Compulsory Theology and Ethics were abolished.

Panjab

(a) The University instituted Master's examinations in Hindi and Punjabi languages. It also introduced these as elective subjects for the Intermediate and Bachelor's examinations in Arts.

(b) In order to encourage and promote the preparation of standard literature in Hindi and Panjabi, a Publication Bureau was started.

(c) Regulations governing the admission of private candidates were liberalised.

(d) The age limit for girl candidates appearing in the Matriculation examination was removed.

(e) It was decided to hold the Intermediate, M.A. and First Examination in Agriculture twice a year.

Patna

(a) During the year under report the University started the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, for which the State Government sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs. 50,000.

(b) The Diploma course in Statistics was raised to the Master's degree standard.

(c) The University established the Shri Krishna Readership for which the State Government donated a sum of Rs. one lakh and

the State's Chief Minister a sum of Rs. eighty-five thousand. Under this readership it is proposed to invite for about 3 months in a year, a scholar of international standing in some branch of Social Sciences, to deliver lectures to the students and to guide and train them in research.

(d) It was decided to institute a diploma course in International Relations.

Poona

(a) The University established nine departments, mainly for post-graduate teaching and research.

(b) A Board of University Teaching, as provided in Section 40 of the University Act, was constituted with a view to organising and conducting all teaching and training beyond the Intermediate stage. On the recommendations of the Board, the scheme of co-ordinated Post-intermediate teaching was put into operation with effect from 4th July, 1949.

(c) Schemes of research in Maratha History, Agriculture and Ancient Indian Culture were initiated.

(d) Ancient Indian Culture was introduced as a subject for the M.A. examination during the year.

Rajputana

(a) The University, which had hitherto been purely of the affiliating type, started a teaching department in Economics. To begin with only research work was taken up in this department.

(b) Under the Faculty of Medicine, Pharmaceutical courses were introduced at the Intermediate and Bachelor's stages.

(c) Steps were taken to introduce the Civil Engineering course

(d) Education, which had so far formed part of the Faculty of Arts, was separated and instituted into a separate Faculty.

(e) Supplementary examinations in Law were introduced.

Roorkee

(a) The Thomason College of Engineering completed more than 100 years of its existence and celebrated a centenary simultaneously

with the inauguration of Roorkee University on November, 24 to 26, 1949, when the charter of the University was handed over to its Chancellor.

(b) The work of equipping the following laboratories was taken in hand during the year:

- (i) Soil Engineering Laboratory;
- (ii) Structural Engineering Laboratory;
- (iii) Hydraulic Laboratory;
- (iv) Electrical Machines Laboratory; and
- (v) Electrical Communication Laboratory.

S.N.D.T. Women's

(a) The S.N.D.T. Women's University Act granting statutory recognition to the University, which had been founded in 1916, was passed by the Bombay Legislature in November, 1949.

(b) The University formulated plans to open the faculties of Education, Nursing and Medicine.

Travancore

(a) The University instituted a Faculty of Commerce, a Diploma course in French, the Title of Vidvan in Hindi, Degree of Master of Education and Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Education and the M. Litt. degree in the Faculties of Arts and Oriental Studies and Fine Arts.

(b) Honours and Post-graduate courses in Philosophy and M.Sc. course in Zoology were started.

(c) For the re-organisation of Sanskrit studies, the Senate instituted a two-year Entrance course in Sanskrit to prepare holders of the Sastri Certificate for admission to the Intermediate class and a two-year course for the holders of the Mahopadhyaya Title to enable them to take the degree examination in Sanskrit.

Utkal

(a) The University started its first teaching department for providing instruction in French, Spanish and German languages.

(b) The University took over the Law classes attached to Ravenshaw College and constituted these into a separate college under its control.

72 M. of Edu.

It was inevitable that universities should face enormous difficulties in a period of cataclysmic changes. General unrest and upheavals throughout the world were reflected in the changing moral and intellectual outlook of the younger generations. The forces released by the liberation of vast areas in Asia expressed themselves in many forms. In India, these were aggravated by the aftermath of the partition of the country and the uprootment of millions from their native soil. The problems of rehabilitation of displaced men and women added to the economic difficulties of the country. The universities had to encounter difficulties of finance, accommodation, equipment, overcrowding, lack of teaching personnel, and indiscipline among students. New problems were created by the decision to switch over as early as possible from English into an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage. It speaks well of the resilience and strength of our universities that all-round progress in many fields was achieved in spite of these difficulties and obstacles.

CHAPTER II INSTITUTIONS

With the opening of the Universities of Baroda and Karnatak during the year under report, the total number of universities rose to 27. Table I gives the years of foundation, types and faculties of these universities. It will be observed that Agra, Jammu and Kashmir and S.N.D.T. Women's continued to be purely affiliating universities without teaching departments of their own. In addition to these, there was Karnatak, which though shown as a teaching and affiliating university in the charter, could not start teaching work during the year. Aligarh, Allahabad, Annamalai, Banaras, Baroda, Lucknow and Osmania were residential and teaching universities. So, too, was the Engineering University of Roorkee. Delhi combined the teaching and federative activities of the colleges in Delhi city, while the remaining 14 universities, though mainly affiliating, had also important teaching functions. It is a happy sign that during the last few years most of the affiliating universities have undertaken teaching work and have ceased to be merely affiliating.

The Universities of Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi were mainly the responsibility of the Government of India, while the rest were statutory aided bodies.

University Teaching Departments

The total number of university teaching departments increased, during the year under review, from 207 to 223 (Table II). Of the new departments, 9 were in the Faculty of Arts, 6 in the Faculty of Science and one in the Faculty of Medicine. According to universities, they were distributed as:

Aligarh	. . .	Geology.
Lucknow	. . .	(i) Ancient and Modern Medicine and (ii) J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations
Nagpur	. . .	Local Self Government
Patna	. . .	Ancient Indian History and Culture
Poona	. . .	(i) Chemistry (ii) Experimental Psychology (iii) Geography (iv) Marathi (v) Mathematics (vi) Physics (vii) Politics (viii) Sanskrit and (ix) Zoology
Rajputana	. . .	Economics
Utkal	. . .	Foreign Languages

Colleges

The total number of colleges controlled by all the universities increased from 610 to 648. Of these, 125 were constituent colleges and the remaining 523 affiliated colleges. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 115 and 495 respectively.

Table I—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)

Name and Address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitu- tion	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4
Agra University, Agra	1927	Affiliating	Arts; Sc. ; Com. ; Law ; Med., Agr. ; Vet. Sc. and Animal Husbandary
Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1921	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Engg. & Teh. and Theology
Allahabad University, Allahabad	1887/1921	Residential, and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com. and Law
Andhra University, Waltair	1926	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Teaching; Engg.; Med.; Ayurveda; Fine Arts and Oriental Learn- ing
Annamalai University, Anna- malainagar	1929	Residential and Teaching	Arts.; Sc.; Engg. & Tech. and Oriental Studies
Banaras Hindu University, Banaras	1916	Residential and Teaching	Arts. ; Sc. ; Law; Tech.; Oriental Learning.; Theology and Ayurveda
Baroda University, Baroda	1949	Residential and Teaching	Arts ; Sc. ; Com. ; Tech. (including Engg.); Educ. and Psych ; Fine Arts. ; Home Sc.; Social Work; Med. and Music
Bombay University, Bombay	1857/1928	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts.; Sc.; Com.; Law ; Tech. and Med.
Calcutta University, Calcutta	1857/1904	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts.; Sc.; Law; Med.; Engg. and Tech.
Delhi University, Delhi	1922	Teaching and Federative	Arts; Sc.; Social Sc.; Law; Med. ; Agr. and Forest- ry and Educ.
Gauhati University, Gauhati	1948	Teaching, and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr. and Med.
Jammu & Kashmir University Srinagar	1948	Affiliating	Arts.; Sc.; Educ. and Oriental Learning
Karnatak University, Dharwar	1950	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts.; & Social Science; Sc.; Law; Engg. and Agr.
Lucknow University, Lucknow	1921	Residential and Teaching	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law ; Med. and Med. (An- cient and Modern)

Table I—Universities in India (Type and Faculties)—(contd.)

Name and address	Year of Foundation/ Reconstitu- tion	Type	Faculties
1	2	3	4
Madras University, Madras	1857/1904 1923/1929	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Med.; Vet. Sc.; Engg. & Tech.; Teaching; Oriental Learning and Fine Arts
Mysore University, Mysore	1916	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law; Engg.; & Tech. and Med.
Nagpur University, Nagpur	1923	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Agr.; Educ. and Med.
Osmania University, Hydera- bad (Dn.)	1918	Teaching and Residential	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Agr.; Med.; Vet. Sc.; Educ. and Religion and Culture
Panjab University, Solan (Simla Hills)	1947	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Educ.; Vet. Sc.; Agr. and Med.
Patna University, Patna	1917	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com. Med.; Engg.; Educ.; Law; Agr. and Oriental Learn- ing
Poona University, Poona	1948	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Mental, Moral and Social Sciences; Law; Med.; Engg. and Agr.
Rajputana University, Jaipur	1947	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Engg.; Med. and Educ.
Roorkee University, Roorkee	1949	Residential and Teaching	Engg.
Saugar University, Saugar	1946	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Law and Educ.
S. N. D. T. Women's Univer- sity, Bombay†	1951	Affiliating	Arts
Travancore University, Trivandrum	1937	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law; Tech. and Engg.; Educ.; Oriental Studies and Fine Arts
Utkal University, Cuttack	1943	Teaching and Affiliating	Arts; Sc.; Com.; Law Educ. and Med.

† Was established in 1916, but started functioning as a statutory University in 1951 under an Act passed by the Bombay Government in 1949.

Table II compares the number of constituent and affiliated colleges of different universities for the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50. It will be observed that Aligarh, Allahabad, Gauhati, Lucknow, Poona, Saugar, S.N.D.T. Women's and Utkal had no new colleges, while Bombay and Nagpur reported a fall in the number of institutions. In Bombay, the decrease from 58 to 43 was due to the disaffiliation of certain colleges falling within the territorial limits of

Table II—Number of University Teaching Departments and Colleges

University	No. of University Teaching Departments		No. of Constituent Colleges		No. of Affiliated Colleges	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40	49
Aligarh	24	25	1	1	...	...
Allahabad	18	18	1	1	...	...
Andhra . . . . .	...	...	4	4	26	28
Annamalai	14	14	...	...	...	...
Banaras . . . . .	...	...	11	11	3	4
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	7	...	...
Bombay	3	3	...	...	58	43
Calcutta	35	35	...	...	88	92
Delhi	9	9	13	15	..	..
Gauhati	10	10	1	1	19	19
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	11
Karnatak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..	12
Lucknow	28	30	7	7	...	...
Madras	20	20	18	19	52	53
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	18	18	11	12
Nagpur	3	4	3	3	17	15
Osmania . . . . .	...	...	15	15	...	1
Panjab	14	14	3	3	55	57
Patna	7	8	...	...	36	40
Poona . . . . .	...	9	10	10	13	13
Rajputana . . . . .	...	1	...	...	27	29
Rooke	3	3	...	...	...	...
Saugar	17	17	...	...	15	15
S. N. D. T. Women's . . . . .	...	...	2	2	2	2
Travancore	1	1	8	8	8	12
Utkal	1	2	...	...	16	16
India	207	223	115	125	495	523

the new Universities of Baroda and Karnatak. In Nagpur, the disaffiliation of two diploma course training institutions resulted in a

fall from 17 to 15. All other universities granted affiliation to new colleges. The highest number of additions was made by Agra (9). Next came Calcutta, Patna and Travancore, each granting affiliation to four new colleges. Andhra, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Panjab and Rajputana increased the number of their colleges by two each, as against one each by Banaras, Mysore and Osmania.

Of the total number of colleges, 374 provided instruction in general education, 115 combined general and professional education, while the remaining 159 were for professional education only (Table III). The colleges in the last category were distributed according to

Table III—Number of Colleges by type of Education

University	For General Education	For General and Professional Education	For Professional Education	Total
I	2	3	4	5
Agra	16	25	8	49
Aligarh	1	...	...	1
Allahabad . . . . .	...	...	1	1
Andhra	16	9	7	32
Annamalaj . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Banaras	5	3	7	15
Baroda	3	...	4	7
Bombay	22	1	20	43
Calcutta	63	16	13	92
Delhi	10	...	5	15
Gauhati	11	6	3	20
Jammu & Kashmir	10	...	1	11
Karnatak	6	1	5	12
Lucknow	6	1	...	7
Madras	42	15	15	72
Mysore	21	...	9	30
Nagpur	9	2	7	18
Osmania	10	1	5	16
Panjab	46	5	9	60
Patna	25	6	9	40
Poona	11	3	9	23
Rajputana	8	15	6	29
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saugar	6	...	9	15
S. N. D. T. Women's . . . . .	...	4	...	4
Travancore	15	...	5	20
Utkal	12	2	2	16
India	374	115	159	648

faculties as: Medicine 34, Teachers' Training 33, Engineering and Technology 29, Law 22, Commerce 19, Agriculture 16 and Veterinary Science 7.

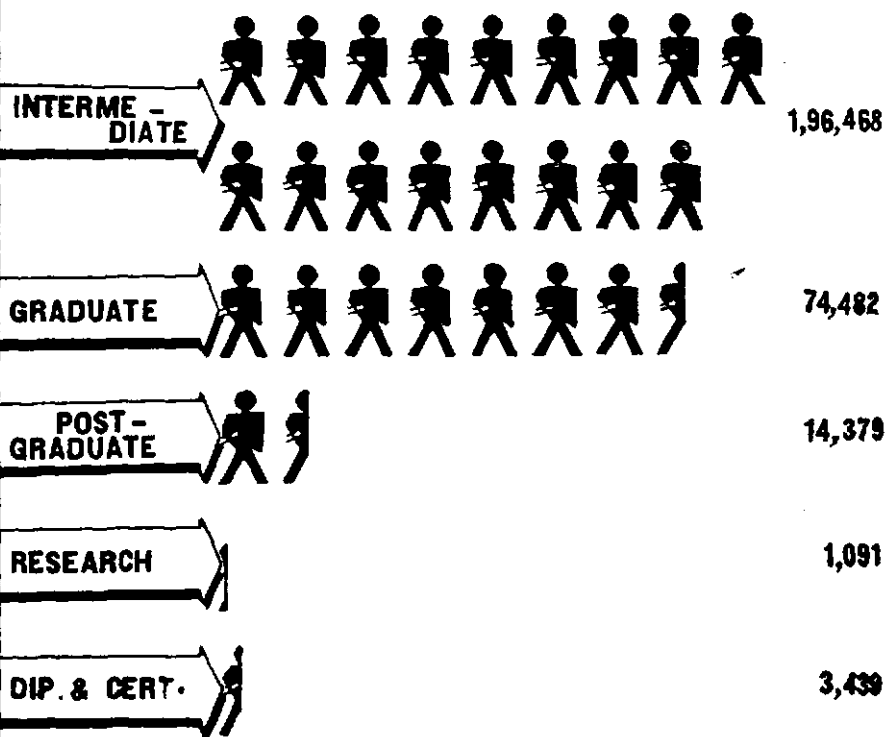
Boards of Education

Besides the universities, two statutory Boards of Education conducted examinations of both High school and Intermediate standards and seven Boards of High school standard only. These were:

- (i) Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh (High School and Intermediate Certificate examinations);
- (ii) Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh (High School and Intermediate Certificate examinations);
- (iii) Board of Secondary Education, Bombay (Secondary school Certificate examination);
- (iv) Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi (Higher Secondary, Higher Secondary Technical and High School Certificate examinations);
- (v) Board of Secondary Education, Hyderabad (Secondary Certificate examination);
- (vi) Board of High School Education, Madhya Pradesh (High School Certificate examination);
- (vii) Board of Secondary Education, Madras (Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination);
- (viii) Mysore Secondary Education Board (Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination); and
- (ix) Board for Public Examinations, Travancore-Cochin (Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination).

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING GENERAL EDUCATION

1949-50



CHAPTER III

STUDENTS ON ROLLS

During the year 1949-50, universities and colleges reported a total enrolment of 3,66,986—3,29,254 boys and 37,732 girls. Compared with the previous year's figure of 2,23,081, this shows an increase of 13·6 per cent. Of the total, 21,360 students (19,618 boys and 1,742 girls) were on the rolls of the university teaching departments; 60,648 students (50,815 boys and 9,833 girls) of constituent colleges; 2,46,854 students (2,23,783 boys and 23,071 girls) of affiliated colleges of universities and 38,124 students (35,038 boys and 3,086 girls) of colleges affiliated to the Ajmer and U.P. Boards. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 18,956; 56,145; 2,20,162 and 27,818 respectively, which shows that the rise in the number of students at these institutions was 12·7, 8·0, 12·1 and 37·0 per cent respectively. The increase in enrolment was shared by all universities, except Aligarh, Nagpur and S.N.D.T. Women's.

Table IV gives the enrolment figures by universities. It will be seen that the University of Calcutta and its colleges had on its rolls the highest number of students (67,699), thus maintaining the traditional lead by a very comfortable margin. Next came Madras with 37,103 students, followed closely by Bombay with 30,919. At the other end was the Engineering University of Roorkee with an enrolment of 384. Just above it came the S.N.D.T. Women's University, the constituent and affiliated colleges of which had on their rolls 403 students. In the remaining universities the enrolment ranged between 1,609 (Annamalai) and 23,958 (Panjab).

Table V classifies students according to different faculties under two main heads 'General Education' and 'Professional Education'. Of the total number of students in universities and colleges, 2,89,859 (2,55,842 boys and 34,017 girls) or 79 per cent were reading for general education (Arts, Science, Oriental Learning, Theology, Fine Arts, etc.)

Table IV—Enrolment in University

University/Board	University Teaching Departments		Constituent Colleges	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
<i>University</i>				
Agra.....	...	...	...	...
Aligarh.....	2,166	35	...	122
Allahabad.....	4,587	516	150	...
Andhra.....	...	...	932	55
Annamalai.....	1,483	126	...	...
Banaras.....	...	...	5,577	236
Baroda.....	...	...	2,012	312
Bombay.....	596	105	...	...
Calcutta.....	1,806	388	...	...
Delhi.....	656	16	4,978	1,455
Gauhati.....	638	45	184	1
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	...	...	...	...
Lucknow.....	4,953	291	255	394
Madras.....	316	35	9,255	2,080
Mysore.....	...	...	8,797	1,511
Nagpur.....	205	6	542	37
Osmania.....	...	...	6,827	785
Panjab.....	417	17	1,857	81
Patna.....	165	31	...	...
Poona.....	230	53	6,281	1,155
Rajputana.....	24	2	...	...
Roorkee.....	200	...	184	...
Saugar.....	745	64	...	...
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	242
Travancore.....	63	8	2,984	1,367
Utkal.....	368	4	...	...
Total.....	19,618	1,742	50,815	9,833
<i>Board</i>				
Ajmer.....	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	...	...	...
India.....	19,618	1,742	50,815	9,833

Teaching Departments and Colleges

Affiliated Colleges		All Institutions			University/Board
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons	
6	7	8	9	10	11
					<i>University</i>
13,817	674	13,817	674	14,491	Agra
...	...	2,166	157	2,323	Aligarh
...	...	4,737	516	5,253	Allahabad
13,803	943	14,735	998	15,733	Andhra
...	...	1,483	126	1,609	Annamalai
503	75	6,080	311	6,391	Banaras
...	...	2,012	312	2,324	Baroda
25,212	5,006	25,808	5,111	30,919	Bombay
59,161	6,344	60,967	6,732	67,699	Calcutta
...	...	5,634	1,471	7,105	Delhi
6,502	837	7,324	883	8,207	Gauhati
2,260	251	2,260	251	2,511	Jammu & Kashmir
3,151	360	3,151	360	3,511	Karnatak
...	...	5,208	685	5,893	Lucknow
23,234	2,183	32,805	4,298	37,103	Madras
3,638	150	12,435	1,661	14,096	Mysore
5,273	792	6,020	835	6,855	Nagpur
20	...	6,847	785	7,632	Osmania
19,950	1,636	22,224	1,734	23,958	Panjab
18,930	673	19,095	704	19,799	Patna
4,831	618	11,342	1,826	13,168	Poona
7,817	477	7,841	479	8,320	Rajputana
...	...	384	...	384	Roorkee
2,669	291	3,414	355	3,769	Saugar
...	161	...	403	403	S.N.D.T. Women's
7,415	1,206	10,462	2,581	13,043	Travancore
5,597	394	5,965	398	6,363	Utkal
2,23,783	23,071	2,94,216	34,646	3,28,862	Total
					<i>Board</i>
3,554	427	3,554	427	3,981	Ajmer
31,434	2,659	31,484	2,659	34,143	Uttar Pradesh
35,038	3,086	35,038	3,086	38,124	Total
2,58,821	26,157	3,29,254	37,732	3,66,986	India

Table V—Enrolment in Universities

GENERAL EDUCATION						
University/Board	Arts		Science		Oriental Learning	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>University</i>						
Agra.....	6,196	505	2,937	26	...	...
Aligarh.....	409	98	994	40	...	...
Allahabad.....	2,209	368	920	23	19	...
Andhra.....	3,990	233	8,068	480	229	62
Annamalai.....	360	36	547	46	111	43
Banaras.....	1,639	229	1,636	47	305	...
Baroda.....	471	165	759	118	...	...
Bombay.....	8,353	3,526	9,920	948	...	...
Calcutta.....	19,966	5,519	27,765	877	...	...
Delhi.....	2,233	994	1,781	131	...	...
Gauhati.....	3,883	796	2,104	66	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir..	1,759	166	372	22	98	53
Karnatak.....	1,172	261	1,232	67	...	...
Lucknow.....	1,754	483	1,260	44	...	...
Madras.....	22,689	2,955	3,645	557	897	32
Mysore.....	1,575	536	7,666	951	...	...
Nagpur.....	1,919	628	1,696	118	...	...
Osmania.....	2,306	404	3,109	285	...	...
Panjab.....	12,699	1,274	8,083	292	...	...
Patna.....	11,322	539	2,789	60	...	...
Poona.....	4,083	1,211	4,814	451	...	...
Rajputana.....	2,430	371	2,070	73	...	...
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	1,153	168	994	44	...	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	403	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	3,726	1,187	5,392	1,286	152	29
Utkal.....	3,448	274	1,783	83	...	...
Total.....	1,21,744	23,329	1,02,336	7,135	1,811	219
<i>Board</i>						
Ajmer.....	1,181	352	1,514	75	...	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	14,227	2,242	11,868	417	...	...
Total.....	15,408	2,594	13,382	492	...	...
India.....	1,37,152	25,923	1,15,718	7,627	1,811	219

Table V—Enrolment in Universities

University/Boaad	PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION					
	Commerce		Education (Teachers' Training)		Engineering and Technology	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Grils
	14	15	16	17	18	19
<i>University</i>						
Agra.....	2,152	...	..	15	...	...
Aligarh.....	166	...	51	17	343	...
Allahabad.....	427	...	32	14	...	...
Andhra.....	975	14	128	31	470	3
Annamalai.....	...	...	...	...	462	...
Banaras.....	839	1	101	28	980	...
Baroda.....	533	2	119	17	39	...
Bombay.....	3,226	79	72	93	935	10
Calcutta.....	7,341	...	252	123	595	1
Delhi.....	706	...	48	38	...	...
Gauhati.....	831	1	33	7	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir..	...	...	31	10	...	...
Karnatak.....	224	1	115	30	75	...
Lucknow.....	537	...	66	41	...	...
Madras.....	1,324	6	213	180	1,198	3
Mysore.....	745	2	65	15	1,477	3
Nagpur.....	943	1	53	32	296	1
Osmania.....	127	...	57	22	445	...
Panjab.....	112	...	152	87	199	...
Patna.....	2,943	...	82	16	223	...
Poona.....	601	15	123	52	655	...
Rajputana.....	1,823	...	68	12	525	...
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	384	...
Saugar.....	231	3	334	138	324	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	...	...	101	47	762	6
Utkal.....	147	...	38	8	...	...
Total.....	26,953	125	2,334	1,063	10,387	27
<i>Board</i>						
Ajmer.....	820	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	4,498	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	5,318	...	...	...	...	...
India.....	32,271	125	2,334	1,063	10,387	27

and their Colleges by Faculties—(contd.)

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION						
Law		Medicine		Veterinary Science		University/Board
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
20	21	22	23	24	25	
						<i>University</i>
1,062	22	517	106	120	...	Agra
152	2	50	...	...	...	Aligarh
546	8	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
178	12	384	108	...	...	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	Annamalai
157	6	296	...	...	...	Banaras
...	...	37	3	...	...	Baroda
1,095	45	1,755	402	167	...	Bombay
1,481	24	3,362	188	...	...	Calcutta
550	14	14	264	...	...	Delhi
184	1	218	12	...	...	Gauhati
...	...	...	...	...	...	Jammu & Kashmir
130	1	...	...	...	...	Karnatak
831	21	613	83	...	...	Lucknow
637	7	1,398	522	357	5	Madras
253	5	530	149	...	...	Mysore
518	5	302	49	...	...	Nagpur
233	1	326	73	65	...	Osmania
99	1	382	80	62	...	Panjab
921	1	700	64	...	...	Patna
446	20	181	72	...	...	Poona
729	15	172	18	...	...	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
269	2	...	...	109	...	Saugar
...	...	...	...	...	...	S.N.D.T. Women's
312	23	...	...	...	...	Travancore
340	4	181	29	...	...	Utkal
11,123	240	11,418	2,222	880	5	Total
						<i>Board</i>
...	...	...	...	...	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	...	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	...	Total
11,123	240	11,418	2,222	880	5	India

**Table V—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges
by Faculties—(contd.)**

University/Board	PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION				Grand Total		
	Others		Total		Boys	Girls	All Persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
<i>University</i>							
Agra.....	...	...	4,684	143	13,817	674	14,491
Aligarh.....	...	...	762	19	2,166	157	2,323
Allahabad.....	...	...	1,155	22	4,737	516	5,253
Andhra.....	...	...	2,378	170	14,735	998	15,733
Annamalai.....	...	...	462	...	1,483	126	1,609
Banaras.....	7	...	2,500	35	6,080	311	6,391
Baroda.....	...	...	728	22	2,012	312	2,324
Bombay.....	22	8	7,535	637	25,808	5,111	30,919
Calcutta.....	...	...	13,217	336	60,967	6,732	67,699
Delhi.....	10	...	1,500	316	5,634	1,471	7,125
Gauhati.....	...	...	1,337	21	7,324	883	8,207
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	31	10	2,260	251	2,511
Karnatak.....	...	...	747	32	3,151	360	3,511
Lucknow.....	...	...	2,047	145	5,208	685	5,893
Madras.....	45	7	5,414	737	32,805	4,298	37,103
Mysore.....	...	...	3,194	174	12,435	1,661	14,096
Nagpur.....	...	...	2,360	89	6,020	835	6,855
Osmania.....	...	...	1,378	96	6,847	785	7,632
Panjab.....	65	...	1,442	168	22,224	1,734	23,958
Patna.....	...	...	4,958	81	19,095	704	19,799
Poona.....	...	...	2,445	164	11,342	1,826	13,168
Rajputana.....	...	...	3,341	35	7,841	479	8,320
Roorkee.....	...	...	384	...	384	...	384
Saugar.....	...	...	1,267	143	3,414	355	3,769
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	...	...	403	403
Travancore.....	17	3	1,192	79	10,462	2,581	13,043
Utkal.....	...	...	706	41	5,965	398	6,363
Total.....	166	18	67,164	3,715	2,94,216	34,646	3,28,862
<i>Board</i>							
Ajmer.....	...	...	859	...	3,554	427	3,981
Uttar Pradesh.....	...	...	5,389	...	31,484	2,659	34,143
Total.....	...	...	6,248	...	35,038	3,086	38,124
India.....	166	18	73,412	3,715	3,29,254	37,732	3,66,986

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards
(A) *Arts*

University/Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post-Graduate	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>University</i>						
Agra.....	...	...	4,760	397	1,400	106
Aligarh.....	59	36	178	48	172	14
Allahabad.....	...	...	1,350	242	787	115
Andhra.....	2,024	109	1,913	124	33	...
Annamalai.....	121	7	220	20	16	9
Banaras.....	387	61	831	122	392	46
Baroda.....	247	99	172	42	50	21
Bombay.....	4,956	2,110	2,484	1,160	835	236
Calcutta.....	14,945	3,540	3,920	1,670	1,091	305
Delhi.....	671	313	1,252	587	267	94
Gauhati.....	2,836	555	926	225	121	16
Jammu & Kashmir..	1,378	116	381	50	...	...
Karnatak.....	801	147	301	89	70	25
Lucknow.....	...	...	974	387	667	88
Madras.....	18,540	2,132	3,693	722	426	92
Mysore.....	877	347	645	181	50	8
Nagpur.....	908	394	802	204	196	27
Osmania.....	1,554	229	627	131	116	40
Panjab.....	7,116	774	4,073	416	1,510	84
Patna.....	7,574	359	3,168	149	576	30
Poona.....	2,629	771	1,216	388	237	52
Rajputana.....	1,189	243	867	99	356	26
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	517	87	546	71	90	10
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	286	...	117	...	...
Travancore.....	2,588	797	1,111	377	23	11
Utkal.....	2,253	190	1,092	74	103	10
Total.....	74,170	13,702	37,502	8,092	9,584	1,465
<i>Board</i>						
Ajmer.....	1,181	352	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	14,227	2,242	...	...	...	...
Total.....	15,408	2,594	...	...	...	...
India.....	89,578	16,296	37,502	8,092	9,584	1,465

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(A) Arts—(contd.)

University/Board	Research		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
	8	9	10	11	12
<i>University</i>					
Agra.....	36	2	6,196	505	6,701
Aligarh.....	...	...	409	98	507
Allahabad.....	72	11	2,209	368	2,577
Andhra.....	20	...	3,990	233	4,223
Annamalai.....	3	...	360	36	396
Banaras.....	29	...	1,639	229	1,868
Baroda.....	2	3	471	165	636
Bombay.....	78	20	8,353	3,526	11,879
Calcutta.....	10	4	19,966	5,519	25,485
Delhi.....	43	...	2,233	994	3,227
Gauhati.....	1	...	3,883	796	4,679
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	1,759	166	1,925
Karnatak.....	...	...	1,172	261	1,433
Lucknow.....	113	8	1,754	483	2,237
Madrass.....	30	9	22,689	2,955	25,644
Mysore.....	3	...	1,575	536	2,111
Nagpur.....	13	3	1,919	628	2,547
Osmania.....	9	4	2,306	404	2,710
Punjab.....	...	...	12,699	1,274	13,973
Patna.....	4	1	11,322	539	11,861
Poona.....	1	...	4,083	1,211	5,294
Rajputana.....	18	3	2,430	371	2,801
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	...	...	1,153	168	1,321
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	403	403
Travancore.....	4	2	3,726	1,187	4,913
Utkal.....	...	...	3,448	274	3,722
Total.....	488	70	1,21,744	23,329	1,45,073
<i>Board</i>					
Ajmer.....	...	...	1,181	352	1,533
Uttar Pradesh.....	...	...	14,277	2,242	16,469
Total.....	...	...	15,408	2,594	18,002
India.....	488	70	1,37,152	25,923	1,63,075

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(B) Science

University/Board	Intermediate		Graduate		Post--Graduate	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>University</i>						
Agra.....	...	...	2,584	18	342	7
Bihar.....	494	26	352	12	148	2
Calcutta.....	...	...	651	15	217	6
Madhya.....	7,296	435	670	37	52	4
Madras.....	365	21	160	22	18	3
Benares.....	906	38	531	5	192	4
Varanasi.....	577	99	165	16	17	3
Bombay.....	7,386	647	2,238	252	178	30
Calcutta.....	21,702	677	5,726	158	337	42
Delhi.....	925	90	772	35	40	6
Patna.....	1,819	42	235	23	50	1
Jammu & Kashmir.....	218	18	147	4	7	...
Mysore.....	884	43	302	22	46	2
Bombay.....	...	...	897	37	286	7
Madras.....	†	†	3,327	480	260	54
Mysore.....	5,655	724	2,011	227	..	...
Nepal.....	1,167	82	465	30	62	5
Orissa.....	2,376	222	652	45	81	18
Punjab.....	6,778	254	1,024	10	281	28
Rajasthan.....	2,162	48	496	2	128	10
Uttar Pradesh.....	3,559	329	1,143	109	102	13
Uttar Pradesh.....	1,527	58	461	15	79	...
Surat.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore.....	696	37	218	5	80	2
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.....	3,973	895	1,331	370	52	15
Calcutta.....	1,399	71	369	12	13	...
Total.....	71,864	4,856	26,927	1,961	3,068	262
<i>Board</i>						
Aligarh.....	1,514	75	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	11,868	417	...	...	...	...
Total.....	13,382	492	...	...	...	...
India.....	85,246	5,348	26,927	1,961	3,068	262

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(B) Science

University/Board	Research		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	All Persons
	8	9	10	11	12
<i>University</i>					
Agra.....	11	1	2,937	26	2,963
Aligarh.....	...	..	994	40	1,034
Allahabad.....	52	2	920	23	943
Andhra.....	50	4	8,068	480	8,548
Annamalai.....	4	...	547	46	593
Banaras.....	7	...	1,636	47	1,683
Baroda.....	...	...	759	118	877
Bombay.....	118	19	9,920	948	10,868
Calcutta.....	...	...	27,765	877	28,642
Delhi.....	44	...	1,781	131	1,912
Gauhati.....	...	..	2,104	66	2,170
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	372	22	394
Karnatak.....	...	...	1,232	67	1,299
Lucknow.....	77	...	1,260	44	1,304
Madras.....	58	23	3,645	557	4,202
Mysore.....	...	...	7,666	951	8,617
Nagpur.....	2	1	1,696	118	1,814
Osmania.....	...	...	3,109	285	3,394
Panjab.....	...	...	8,083	292	8,375
Patna.....	3	...	2,789	60	2,849
Poona.....	10	...	4,814	451	5,265
Rajputana.....	3	...	2,070	73	2,143
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...
Saug. r.....	...	...	994	44	1,038
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	36	6	5,392	1,286	6,678
Utkal.....	2	...	1,783	83	1,866
Total.....	477	56	1,02,336	7,135	1,09,471
<i>Board</i>					
Ajmer.....	...	...	1,514	75	1,589
Uttar Pradesh.....	...	...	11,868	417	12,285
Total.....	...	...	13,382	492	13,874
India.....	477	56	1,15,718	7,627	1,23,345

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(D) Commerce

University/Board	I. Com.		B. Com.*		M. Com.†		Total		Per Cent	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
<i>University</i>										
Agra.....	...	...	1,732	...	420	...	2,152	...	2,152	...
Aligarh.....	105	..	61	...	...	...	166	...	166	...
Allahabad.....	...	...	279	...	148	...	427	...	427	...
Andhra.....	...	...	963	13	12	1	975	14	989	...
Annamalai.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras.....	395	...	360	...	84	1	839	1	840	...
Baroda.....	288	1	237	1	8	...	533	2	535	...
Bombay.....	2,487	59	682	20	57	...	3,226	79	3,305	...
Calcutta.....	...	...	7,081	...	260	...	7,341	...	7,341	...
Delhi.....	106	...	567	...	33	...	706	...	706	...
Gauhati.....	345**	1	457	...	29	...	831	1	832	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	210	...	14	...	...	...	224	1	225	...
Lucknow.....	...	...	372	...	165	...	537	...	537	...
Madras.....	...	...	1,274	6	50	...	1,324	6	1,330	...
Mysore.....	482	2	263	...	...	...	745	2	747	...
Nagpur.....	615	1	299	...	29	...	943	1	944	...
Osmania.....	...	...	127	...	...	...	127	...	127	...
Punjab.....	...	...	112	...	...	...	112	...	112	...
Patna.....	2,254	...	689	...	...	...	2,943	...	2,943	...
Poona.....	361	10	233	5	7	...	601	15	616	...
Rajputana.....	1,173	...	565	...	85	...	1,823	...	1,823	...
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	153	...	75	...	3	3	231	3	234	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utkal.....	82	...	65	...	...	...	147	...	147	...
Total	9,056	75	16,507	45	1,390	5	26,953	125	27,078	...
<i>Board</i>										
Ajmer.....	820	...	...	...	...	...	820	...	820	...
Uttar Pradesh.....	4,498	...	...	...	...	...	4,498	...	4,498	...
Total	5,318	...	...	...	...	...	5,318	...	5,318	...
India	14,374	75	16,507	45	1,390	5	32,271	125	32,396	...

*Includes Hons.

†Includes Ph. D.

**Includes 62 students reading for secretarial Practice.

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(E) Education (Teachers' Training)

University	B. T./B. Ed.		M. Ed. *		Diploma and Certificate Courses		Total		All Persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
Bihar .....	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
Biharh	51	16	...	1	...	...	51	17	68
Bombay .....	...	...	32	14	...	...	32	14	46
Bihar	128	29	...	2	...	...	128	31	159
Bombay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	88	22	13	6	...	...	101	28	129
Bombay	63	13	32	3	24	1	119	17	136
Bombay	55	42	2	...	15	51	72	93	165
Bombay	163	86	89	37	...	...	252	123	375
Bombay	36	34	12	4	...	...	48	38	86
Bombay	33	7	...	...	...	...	33	7	40
Bombay & Kashmir ..	31	10	...	...	...	...	31	10	41
Bombay	77	14	36	2	2	14	115	30	145
Bombay	48	27	18	2	...	12	66	41	107
Bombay	207	173	6	7	...	...	213	180	393
Bombay	65	15	...	...	...	...	65	15	80
Bombay	53	32	...	...	...	...	53	32	85
Bombay	49	14	8	8	...	...	57	22	79
Bombay	152	87	...	...	...	...	152	87	239
Bombay .....	...	...	...	...	82	16	82	16	98
Bombay	119	59	4	2	...	...	123	52	175
Bombay	49	2	...	...	19	...	68	2	70
Bombay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	103	23	47	16	184	99	334	138	472
Bombay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	101	47	...	...	...	...	101	47	148
Bombay .....	...	...	...	...	38	8	38	8	46
India	1,671	738	299	104	364	201	2,334	1,063	3,397

*Includes Ph. D.

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)

(F) Engineering and Technology

University	B. Sc.		M. Sc.		Diploma and Certificate Courses		Total		All Persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh.....	250	...	...	...	93	...	343	...	343
Allahabad.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra.....	457	3	13	...	...	...	470	3	473
Annamalai.....	462	...	...	...	...	...	462	...	462
Banaras.....	906	...	74	...	...	...	980	...	980
Baroda.....	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
Bombay.....	727	6	208	4	...	...	935	10	945
Calcutta.....	569	1	26	...	...	...	595	1	596
Delhi.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	75
Lucknow.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras.....	1,198	3	...	...	...	...	1,198	3	1,201
Mysore.....	1,477	3	...	...	...	...	1,477	3	1,480
Nagpur.....	162	1	...	...	134	..	296	1	297
Osmania.....	240	...	15	...	190	...	445	...	445
Panjab.....	180	...	19	...	..	..	199	..	199
Patna.....	223	...	...	...	...	...	223	...	223
Poona.....	653	...	2	...	...	...	655	...	655
Rajputana.....	525	...	...	...	...	...	525	...	525
Roorkee.....	200	...	...	...	184	...	384	...	384
Saugar.....	324	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	324
S.N.D.T. Womens'.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	209	...	...	...	553	6	762	6	768
Utkal.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India.....	3,876	17	357	4	1,154	6	10,387	27	10,414

Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges
Standards—(contd.)
(G) Law

University	LL. B./B. L.		LL. M./M.L.		Total		All Persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra.....	1,062	22	...	...	1,062	22	1,084
Aligarh.....	152	2	...	...	152	2	154
Allahabad.....	523	8	23	...	546	8	554
Andhra.....	178	12	...	...	178	12	190
Annamalai.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras.....	154	6	3	...	157	6	163
Baroda.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.....	1,032	45	63	...	1,095	45	1,140
Calcutta.....	1,481	24	...	...	1,481	24	1,505
Delhi.....	550	14	...	...	550	14	564
Gauhati.....	184	1	...	...	184	1	185
Jammu & Kashmir.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	126	1	4	...	130	1	131
Lucknow.....	821	21	10	...	831	21	852
Madras.....	637	7	...	...	637	7	644
Mysore.....	253	5	...	...	253	5	258
Nagpur.....	518	5	...	...	518	5	523
Osmania.....	220	1	13	...	233	1	234
Panjab.....	99	1	...	...	99	1	100
Patna.....	921	1	...	...	921	1	922
Poona.....	437	20	9	...	446	20	466
Rajputana.....	729	15	...	...	729	15	744
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	269	2	...	...	269	2	271
S.N.D.T. Women's.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	312	23	...	...	312	23	335
Utkal.....	340	4	...	...	340	4	344
India.....	16,998	240	125	...	17,123	240	17,363

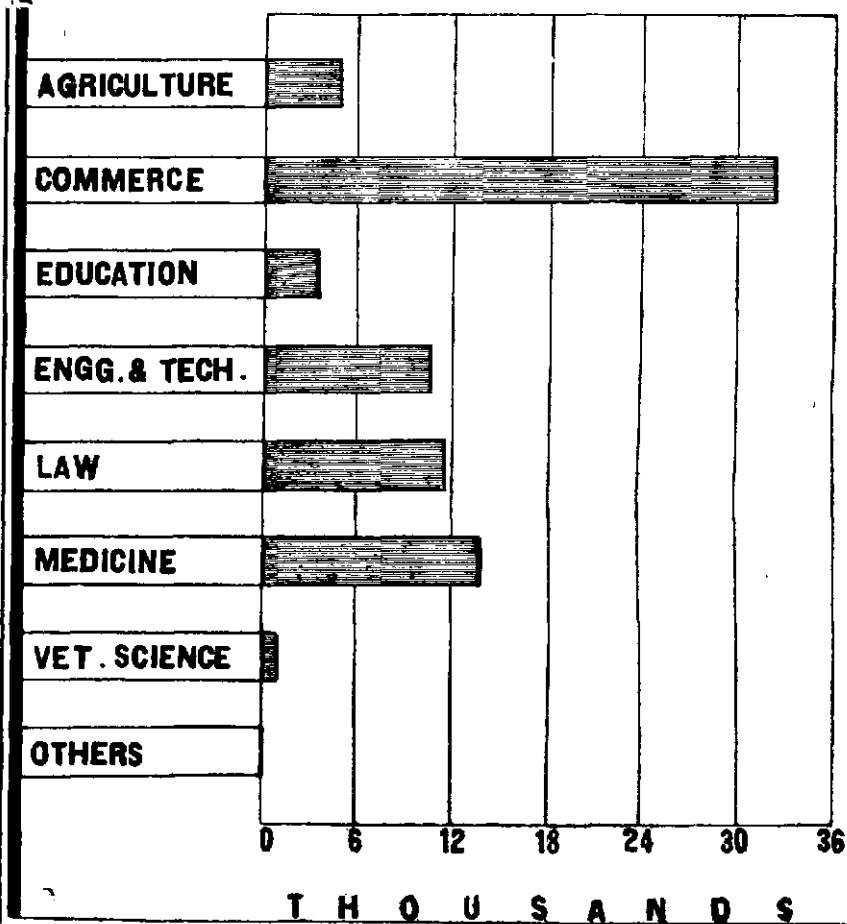
Table VI—Enrolment in Universities and their Colleges by Standards—(contd.)
(H) *Medicine*

University	Graduate		Post-Graduate		Diploma and Certificate Courses		Total		All Persons
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra.....	517	106	...	...	...	...	517	106	623
Aligarh.....	50	...	...	...	..	..	50	...	50
Allahabad.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra.....	378	103	1	5	5	...	384	108	492
Annamalai.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras.....	241	...	55	...	...	...	296	...	296
Baroda.....	37	3	...	...	...	...	37	3	40
Bombay.....	1,593	381	162	21	...	...	1,755	402	2,157
Calcutta.....	3,362	188	...	...	...	...	3,362	188	3,550
Delhi.....	...	264	...	...	14	...	14	264	278
Gauhati.....	218	12	...	...	...	...	218	12	230
Jammu & Kashmir...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow.....	591	83	10	...	12	...	613	83	696
Madras.....	1,386	514	12	8	...	...	1,398	522	1,920
Mysore.....	258	65	...	...	272	84	530	149	679
Nagpur.....	302	49	...	...	...	...	302	49	351
Osmania.....	326	73	...	...	...	...	326	73	399
Panjab.....	382	80	...	...	...	...	382	80	462
Patna.....	697	64	3	...	...	...	700	64	764
Poona.....	181	72	...	...	...	...	181	72	253
Rajputana.....	172	18	...	...	...	...	172	18	190
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.N.D.T. Women's ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utkal.....	181	29	...	...	...	...	181	29	210
India.....	10,872	2,104	243	34	303	84	11,418	2,222	13,640

†Includes Pharmacy, Dentistry, Nursing etc.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS RECEIVING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

1949-50



The standard-wise distribution of students in Arts, Science and different faculties in professional education is tabulated in table VI. Of the total enrolment of 3,66,986, 2,12,407 (57.9 per cent) were at the intermediate level, as against 5,797 (1.6 per cent) reading for various diploma and certificate courses, 1,30,427 (35.5 per cent) in under-graduate classes and 18,355 (5.0 per cent) in post-graduate classes. The proportion of post-graduates to under-graduates was: Arts 1: 4, Science 1: 9 and Professional subjects 1: 18.

Professional Education

The professional and technical courses in which facilities for university education were available in this country were: Agriculture, Commerce, Education (Teachers' Training), Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, Agricultural, Mining, Metallurgy, etc.), Journalism, Library Science, Law, Medicine (including Ayurvedic, Unani-Tibbia, Dentistry, Public Health, Pharmacy, Nursing etc.), Physical Education and Technology (Chemical, Oil, Fuel, Soap, Ceramics etc.)

During the year under report the total number of students studying for professional education increased by 13,252 or 20.7 per cent to 77,127 (73,412 boys and 3,715 girls). Of these, 6,887 were under instruction in the university teaching departments, as against 63,992 on the rolls of constituent and affiliated colleges of universities and 6,248 reading in the intermediate classes of colleges affiliated to Ajmer and Uttar Pradesh Boards.

The proportionate distribution of students according to their fields of study was:

Commerce: 42.0 per cent, Medicine (including Dentistry, Public Health, Nursing, Pharmacy etc.): 17.7 per cent, Law: 14.7 per cent, Engineering and Technology: 13.5 per cent, Agriculture: 6.3 per cent, Education (Teachers' Training): 4.4 per cent, Veterinary Science: 1.2 per cent, and Journalism, Library Science and Physical Education: 0.2 per cent.

Given below is a separate and brief account of each type of education.

Agriculture

There were 4,848 students—4,833 boys and 15 girls—taking Agricultural courses in the country. These included 930 students on the rolls of colleges affiliated to Ajmer and Uttar Pradesh Boards. The distribution of students in the different stages of instruction was: I.Sc. 1,552, B.Sc. (including Hons.) 2,972 and M.Sc. (including Ph.D.) 324.

The small proportion of pupils going in for post-graduate and higher training speaks for the meagre facilities available at this stage.

The enrolment figures for different courses, as well as for universities, are given on page 31.

Commerce

The total number of students receiving commercial education during the year was 32,396 (32,385 boys and 126 girls). Of these, 27,193 students were on the rolls of universities and their colleges, while the remaining 5,318 were under instruction in the intermediate classes of Ajmer and Uttar Pradesh Colleges. The total enrolment was divided at different levels as follows:

I.Com.	...	...	14,449
B.Com. (including Hons.)	...	...	16,552
M.Com. (including Ph.D.)	...	...	1,395

Detailed figures for different universities will be found on page 32.

Education (Teachers' Training)

Total enrolment in Training colleges, University Training Departments and training classes attached to Arts and Science colleges was 3,397 of whom nearly one-third were girls. They read for different courses as follows: B.T. or B.Ed. 2,429 (1,671 boys and 758 girls), M.Ed. (including Ph.D.) 403 (299 boys and 104 girls) and Diploma and Certificate courses 565 (364 boys and 201 girls).

Engineering and Technology

The total number of students for Engineering and Technology was 10,414—10,387 boys and 27 girls. A great majority of them (8,876 boys and 17 girls) were studying for the first degree. Of the rest, 361 (357 boys and 4 girls) had enrolled for the Master's degree and 1,160 (1,154 boys and 6 girls) for courses leading to the award of a diploma or a certificate. For further details reference may be made to table on page 34.

Law

During the year there were 11,363 students (11,123 boys and 240 girls) studying Law in different universities and colleges. Of these, only 125 students (or 1 per cent) were attending post-graduate classes.

The figures for different universities are given on page 35. It will be observed that the universities in Uttar Pradesh alone were responsible for nearly one-fourth of the total enrolment.

Medicine

Of the total of 13,640 students on the rolls of Medical colleges (including Pharmacy, Dentistry and Nursing), nearly one-sixth were girls. Their distribution at different levels of instruction was: Bachelor's degree 12,976 (10,872 boys and 2,104 girls), Post-graduate degree 277 (243 boys and 34 girls) and Diploma and Certificate course 387 (303 boys and 84 girls).

The detailed division of these figures is tabulated on page 36.

Veterinary Science

The total number of students under instruction in Veterinary Science colleges was 885—880 boys and 5 girls. All read for the first degree in the subject. Listed University-wise, their distribution was: Agra 120, Bombay 167, Madras 362 (357 boys and 5 girls), Osmania 65, Panjab 62 and Saugar 109.

Girls' Education

The education of girls continued to make progress during the year under report. The total number of girls under instruction in universities and colleges increased from 34,228 to 37,732, at the rate of 10·3 per cent.

Of every ten girls enrolled for higher education, nine were for general education and one for professional education. In the latter type, Education (Teachers' Training) and Medicine accounted for nearly 89 per cent of the total girl-enrolment therein.

The following table gives a summary of the number of girls reading in different faculties:

General Education

Arts	...	25,923
Science	...	7,627
Oriental Learning	...	219
Others	...	248
		<hr/>
Total	...	34,017
		<hr/>

Professional Education

Agriculture	...	15
Commerce	...	125
Education (Teachers' Training)	...	1,063
Engineering & Technology	...	27
Law	...	240
Medicine	...	2,222
Veterinary Science	...	5
Others	...	18
		<hr/>
Total	...	3,715
		<hr/>
Grand Total	...	37,732
		<hr/>

CHAPTER IV
TEACHING STAFF

This chapter is devoted to a discussion on the teaching staff of universities and colleges—their numbers, pay-scales, conditions of service, and so on.

Staff Strength

The total number of teachers employed in universities and their affiliated or constituent colleges, during the year under review, was 19,213. This number exceeds the 16,244 reported for 1948-49 by 2,879 or 17.7 per cent. Of the total staff, 1,575 worked in the teaching departments of the universities, 3,841 in the constituent colleges and 13,797 in the affiliated colleges. The corresponding figures for 1948-49 were 1,410, 3,273 and 11,561 respectively. Their distribution, over different universities, during 1949-50, is shown in table VII.

The women teachers constituted nine per cent of the total strength, as compared to seven per cent in the previous year. This shows that the proportion of women staff members continues to increase gradually. Among the universities, the percentage of women teachers was highest in S.N.D.T. Women's (31). It was followed by Delhi (23), Calcutta (15), Madras (14), Travancore and Aligarh (13 each), Jammu and Kashmir (12) and Banaras (10). In the remaining universities, less than ten per cent of the posts were filled by women.

Table VIII classifies teachers according to faculties. It will be observed that out of a total of 19,209 teachers, 14,324 or nearly 75 per cent were meant for general education and the rest for professional education. Leaving Patna, where faculty-wise figures are not available, the teachers in the first category were further distributed as: Arts 7,916; Science 5,278; Oriental Learning 364; and Other Subjects 72. As regards the second category, their sub-division is shown below:

Agriculture	...	518
Commerce	...	304
Education (Teachers' Training)	...	465
Engineering and Technology	...	1,082
Law	...	254
Medicine	...	1,472
Veterinary Science	...	106
Others	...	20
Total	...	4,721*

* Excludes 168 teachers of Patna University whose faculty-wise figures are not available.

Table VII—Number of Teachers in University Teaching Departments and Colleges

University	Number of Teachers in									
	University Teaching Departments		Constituent Colleges		Affiliated Colleges		All Institutions			Total
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Agra.....	...	...	...	...	1,482	42	1,482	42	1,524
Aligarh.....	176	1	...	26	...	...	176	27	203
Allahabad.....	190	17	14	...	...	...	204	17	221
Andhra.....	...	...	112	...	888	29	1,000	29	1,029
Annamalai.....	144	7	...	...	...	...	144	7	151
Banaras.....	...	...	321	30	66	14	387	44	431
Baroda.....	...	...	143	5	...	...	143	5	148
Bombay.....	47	1	...	...	1,417	93	1,464	94	1,558
Calcutta.....	345	3	...	...	2,163	434	2,598	437	3,035
Delhi.....	78	1	254	101	..	..	332	102	434
Gauhati.....	48	1	4	...	366	31	418	32	450	
Jammu & Kashmir..	...	...	...	...	133	18	133	18	151
Karnatak.....	...	...	...	...	259	10	259	10	269
Lucknow.....	246	5	31	56	...	...	277	61	338
Madras.....	55	3	688	192	1,792	202	2,535	397	2,932	
Mysore.....	...	...	575	57	210	25	785	82	867
Nagpur.....	14	...	25	2	370	30	409	32	441	
Osmania.....	...	...	417	46	8	...	425	46	471
Panjab.....	46	...	68	1	978	90	1,092	91	1,183	
Patna.....	19	1	...	...	802	40	821	41	862
Poona.....	9	...	376	17	271	7	656	24	680	
Rajputana.....	4	...	...	...	562	25	566	25	591
Roorkee.....	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31
Saugar.....	63	...	...	...	205	11	268	11	279
S.N.D.T. Women's..	...	...	19	8	5	3	24	11	33
Travancore.....	12	1	199	54	373	33	584	88	672	
Utkal.....	7	...	...	...	293	17	300	17	317
India.....	1,534	41	3,246	595	12,643	1,154	17,423	1,790	19,213	

**Table VIII—Number of Teachers in Universities and their Colleges
by Faculties**

University	General Education									
	Arts		Science		Oriental Learning		Others		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra.....	660	31	404	2	...	...	...	...	1,064	33
Aligarh.....	46	12	68	14	...	...	...	...	114	26
Allahabad.....	75	12	67	2	...	...	14	...	156	14
Andhra.....	376	9	404	6	41	3	10	1	831	19
Annamalai.....	29	3	38	1	39	3	...	...	106	7
Banaras.....	125	37	82	4	28	...	...	...	235	41
Baroda.....	40	2	25	...	...	...	20	...	85	2
Bombay.....	444	51	399	24	...	...	...	...	843	75
Calcutta.....	1,130	318	761	107	...	...	...	...	1,891	425
Delhi.....	148	44	91	5	...	...	14	5	253	54
Gauhati.....	233	28	104	3	...	...	...	...	337	31
Jammu & Kashmir	75	12	41	...	12	3	...	...	128	15
Karnatak.....	101	5	74	5	...	...	...	...	175	10
Lucknow.....	86	42	89	10	...	...	...	...	175	52
Madras.....	1,155	240	554	78	218	...	...	...	1,927	318
Mysore.....	155	33	429	40	...	...	...	...	584	73
Nagpur.....	129	20	110	8	...	...	5	...	244	28
Osmania.....	177	29	125	14	...	...	...	...	302	43
Panjab.....	666	65	270	14	...	...	...	...	936	79
Patna.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	654	40
Poona.....	207	8	239	11	...	...	...	...	446	19
Rajputana.....	241	23	124	...	...	...	...	...	365	23
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar.....	79	...	90	1	...	...	...	...	169	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	24	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	11
Travancore.....	239	56	232	31	17	...	...	...	448	37
Utkal.....	168	17	78	...	...	...	3	...	249	17
India.....	6,808	1,108	4,898	380	355	9	66	6	12,781†	1,843†

* Figures are not available.

† Includes teachers of Patna University whose facultywise details are not available.

72 M of Edu.

Table VIII—Number of Teachers in

University	Professional Education									
	Agriculture		Commerce		Education (Teachers' Training)		Engineering and Techno- logy		Law	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Agra.....	114	...	158	...	1	5	...	...	33	...
Aligarh.....	...	...	5	...	9	1	32	...	6	...
Allahabad.....	14	...	22	2	2	1	...	...	10	...
Andhra.....	28	...	28	...	11	5	55	...	6	...
Annamalai.....	...	...	...	...	31	...	7	...	...	...
Banaras.....	19	...	25	...	16	3	67	...	3	...
Baroda.....	...	...	11	2	16	1	20	...	...	...
Bombay.....	29	...	104	4	9	4	141	2	24	1
Calcutta.....	2	...	120	...	43	4	188	...	33	...
Delhi.....	24	...	26	...	11	2	...	...	16	1
Gauhati.....	12	...	31	...	9	1	...	...	4	...
Jammu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...
Karnatak.....	37	...	13	...	11	...	15	...	8	...
Lucknow.....	...	...	12	...	4	6	...	...	12	...
Madras.....	86	...	51	...	40	38	140	1	8	...
Mysore.....	17	...	23	...	4	...	75	...	9	...
Nagpur.....	30	...	31	...	9	2	32	...	17	...
Osmania.....	13	...	2	...	10	2	33	...	4	...
Panjab.....	27	...	13	...	26	12	16	...	5	...
Patna.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Poona.....	55	...	21	...	15	2	90	...	10	...
Rajputana.....	11	...	84	...	14	...	44	...	23	...
Roorkee.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...
Sagar.....	...	...	10	...	51	10	17	...	12	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.....	...	...	...	...	11	1	76	...	5	...
Utkal.....	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	4	...
India....	518	...	796	8	362	103	1,079	3	252	2

* Figures are not
† † Includes teachers of Patna University

Universities and their Colleges by Faculties—(contd.)

		Professional				Education			All Faculties			University
Medicine		Veterinary Science		Others		Total		Men	Women	Total		
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women					
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
97	4	15	...	...	...	418	9	1,482	42	1,524	Agra
10	...	...	...	...	...	62	1	176	27	203	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	204	17	221	Allahabad
41	5	...	...	...	...	169	10	1,000	29	1,029	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	144	7	151	Annamalai
20	...	...	...	2	...	152	3	387	44	431	Banaras
11	...	...	...	...	...	58	3	143	5	148	Baroda
289	8	21	...	4	...	621	19	1,464	94	1,558	Bombay	
231	8	...	...	...	...	617	12	2,508	437	2,945	Calcutta
2	45	...	...	...	...	79	48	332	102	434	Delhi
25	...	...	...	...	...	81	1	418	32	450	Gauhati
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	133	18	151	Jammu & Kashmir
...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	259	10	269	Karnatak
74	3	...	...	...	...	102	9	277	61	338	Lucknow
245	38	32	2	6	...	608	79	2,535	397	2,932	Madras	
73	9	...	...	...	...	201	9	785	82	867	Mysore
46	2	...	...	...	...	165	4	409	32	441	Nagpur
52	1	9	...	...	...	123	3	425	46	471	Omania
47	...	18	...	4	...	156	12	1,092	91	1,183	Panjab	
1	1	1	1	1	1	167	1	821	41	862	Patna	
19	3	...	...	...	...	210	5	656	24	680	Poona
25	2	...	...	...	...	201	2	566	25	591	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	31	Roorkee
...	...	9	...	...	...	99	10	268	11	279	Saugar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	35	S.N.D.T. Womens
...	...	...	...	4	...	96	1	584	88	672	Travancore
37	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	300	17	317	Utkal
1,344	128	104	2	28	...	4,642††	247††	17,423††	1,790††	19,213††	India	

available.
whose faculty-wise details are not available.

Pay Scales

In India there is great disparity in the pay scales of university and college teachers. Not only do they vary from university to university but even within the same university there are wide differences in the scales offered by Government aided and non-aided institutions. The grades in colleges are not the same as in universities. Although it may not be feasible to introduce uniform scales in all colleges and universities, it will be worth-while to lay down certain minimum standards, accepted everywhere and framed with due regard to the cost of living index and the exigencies of service, as to ensure greater efficiency and higher standards in our universities and colleges.

The University Education Commission (1948), which considered this question in great detail, recommended the following grades for university and college teachers:

<i>Universities</i>	Rs.
Professors ...	900—50—1,350
Readers ...	600—30—900
Lecturers ...	300—25—600
Instructors or Fellows	250
Research Fellows ...	250—25—500
<i>Affiliated Colleges (with post-graduate classes)</i>	
Lecturers ...	200—15—300—20—400—25—500
Senior Posts ...	500—25—800 (two in each college)
Principals ...	800—40—1,000
<i>Affiliated Colleges (without post-graduate classes)</i>	
Lecturers ...	200—15—320—20—400
Senior Posts ...	400—25—600 (two in each college)
Principals ...	600—40—800

Table IX gives the pay scales of different categories of university teachers during 1949-50. It will be observed that almost everywhere the grades compare unfavourably with those mentioned above. Although the starting pay of Rs. 300 was offered to a lecturer by the Universities of Aligarh (in senior grade), Allahabad, Baroda (in senior grade), Panjab (in senior grade), Lucknow, Osmania, Rajputana, Roorkee and Utkal, the maximum of Rs. 600 was provided only by Osmania, Rajputana and Roorkee. In other universities, both the minimum and maximum of a lecturer's scale were

much lower than those recommended by the Commission. In Annamalai and Mysore, the minimum was as low as Rs. 100! As regards the Reader, he started on Rs. 200 in Annamalai and Andhra; on Rs. 300 in Patna; on Rs. 350 in Poona; on Rs. 400 in Baroda, Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Osmania and Saugar; on Rs. 500 in Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, and Lucknow; on Rs. 510 in Panjab and on Rs. 600 in Rajputana and Roorkee, while the maximum for him varied from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000. The Professor's scale was lowest in Annamalai (Rs. 250—500). Next came Andhra (Rs. 400—700), Mysore (Rs. 400—700), Travancore (Rs. 450—750), Poona (Rs. 500—600) and Banaras (Rs. 500—800). In the remaining universities, except the Engineering University of Roorkee, where the grade was Rs. 1,250—50—1,750, the minimum of the scale ranged between Rs. 700 and 850 and the maximum between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,250.

Teachers in the affiliated colleges were generally paid at lower rates. Their scales vary so much from one college to another that it is almost impossible to attempt a comparison. However, the scales prescribed by the Universities of Agra and Delhi for their colleges are given below :

Agra

Colleges with post-graduate teaching

- (i) Principal ... Rs. 700—40—900—50—1,000
- (ii) Other Teachers:
- (a) Senior Scale ... Rs. 300—20—500—EB—20—600
- (b) Junior Scale ... Rs. 200—15—350—EB—20—450

Colleges without post-graduate teaching

- (i) Principal ... Rs. 600—30—750
- (ii) Other Teachers:
- (a) Senior Scale ... Rs. 250—15—400—EB—20—500
- (b) Junior Scale ... Rs. 200—10—300—EB—20—400

Delhi

Rs. 200—15—290—20—410—25—560

Table IX—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aligarh . . .	(i) 300—20—500 (ii) 210—15—300	500—25—800	800—40—1000— Selection 50—12,50
Allahabad . . .	300—20—480—EB— 20—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Andhra* . . .	(i) 210—15/2—300 (ii) 125—15/2—200	(i) 400—40/2—600 (ii) 200—30/2—320— 40/2—400	(i) 750—50/2—1,000 (ii) 400—40/2—600— 50/3—700
Annamalai . . .	Eengg. & Tech. : 180—10—300	..	(i) 500—25—700— EB—40—900 (ii) 250—15—400— E.B.—20—500 (Asstt. Prof.)
	Others : (i) 150—10—250 (ii) 100—10—150.	200—10—300	(i) 400—25—700 (Se lection Grade). (ii) 250—15—400—E 20—500
Banaras* . . .	...	...	University Professors: (i) 1,000—50—1,750— (Tech. Engg., Mir ing and Met.) (ii) 800—50—1,250 (Others) Professors : (i) 600—40—1,000 (Tech. Engg., Mir ing and Met.) (ii) 500—25—800 (Others) Asstt. Professors : (i) 300—20—600 (Tech., Engg., Mir ing and Met.) (ii) 250—15—400— 20—600 (Others)
Baroda* . . .	(i) 300—15—450 (ii) 200—15—350	400—25—650	700—15—1,000
Bombay . . .	200—20—400—25— —500	400—25—700	800—50—1,000
Calcutta . . .	(i) 200—25—500 (ii) 150—15—300	500—50/2—700	800—50/2—1,000
Delhi . . .	200—15—290—20— 410—25—560	500—25—800	800—40—1,000— (Selection)—50— 1,250
Gauhati . . .	250—25/2—600	500—50/2—700	700—50/2—1,000

*The scales relate to University Colleges.

Table X—Pay Scales of Teachers in University Teaching Departments—(contd.)

University	Lecturer	Reader	Professor
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow . . .	Medicine : 280—15—400	(i) 600—30—900 (ii) 500—30—800	(i) 1,100—40—1,340 (ii) 900—40—1,140
	Others : 300—20—480—EB— 20—500	500—25—800	800—50—1,250
Madras . . .	(i) 200—15—350—20 —450—25—500 (ii) 150—10—250	400—25—600	750—50—1000
Mysore* . . .	(i) 200—10—250 (ii) 150—10—200 (iii) 100—10—150	...	(i) 700—30—850 (ii) 400—25—700 (iii) 350—25/2—400 (Asstt. Professor) (iv) 250—25/2—350 (Asstt. Professor)
Nagpur . . .	225—225—250—15 —400	400—50—600—40— 800	(i) 800—100—1,000 (ii) 800—50—1,000
Osmania* . . .	300—20—400—25 —600—EB—40—800†	...	700—1,500
Panjab . . .	(i) 300—25—650 (ii) 250—15—460	510—30—750	800—50—1,250
Patna . . .	200—40/2—400— EB—30—700	300—35/2—440—40 —640—40—1,000	850—50—1,250
Poona . . .	250—10—400	350—15—500	500—20—600
Rajputana . . .	300—25—600	600—40—800	800—40—1,000—50 —1,250.
Roorkee . . .	300—30—600	600—40—1,000	1,250—50—1,750
Saugar . . .	(i) 250—20—450 (ii) 200—10—300	400—30—640—40— 800	...
Travancore . . .	(i) 275—10—325 (ii) 225—10—275 (iii) 175—10—225	...	450—50—750
Utkal . . .	300—20—500 (Languages)	...	600—40—960(Law)

*The scales relate to University Colleges.

†Lecturers crossing the efficiency bar are designated as Readers.

Salaries

The distribution of teachers according to salary blocks, as shown in Table X, forms an interesting study. Excluding 1,065 teachers of Aligarh and Patna Universities, whose details are not available and 200 honorary members of the staff, the remaining 17,606 teachers received salaries as below:

	No.	%
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 ...	5,754	32.1
Between Rs. 151 and Rs. 250 ...	6,194	34.5
Between Rs. 251 and Rs. 450 ...	4,063	22.6
Between Rs. 451 and Rs. 650 ..	1,146	6.4
Between Rs. 651 and Rs. 850 ...	427	2.4
Between Rs. 851 and Rs. 1,000 ...	178	1.0
Above Rs. 1,000 ...	182	1.0

This shows that, on an average, two out of every three teachers were receiving salaries between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250.

Among the universities and their colleges, the highest proportion of teachers in the lowest block (Rs. 100—150) was reported by Andhra (60 per cent), followed closely by Mysore (57 per cent), Travancore (54 per cent) and Annamalai (54 per cent). The teachers getting above Rs. 250 in these universities constituted only 14, 16, 19 and 18 per cent respectively of the total staff strength.

On the whole, the salaries paid to teachers in our universities and colleges were low, and did not compare favourably with those of employees in other types of work comparable in responsibility and academic qualifications. In this state of affairs it is only to be expected that peace of mind would be lacking, extra work is required to supplement regular income and cultural activities for mental health are almost totally absent. It is, however, hoped that with more funds at their disposal, universities and colleges will do their best to improve the salary grades of teaching staff for 'the teacher is the corner stone of the arch of education, he is no less if not more than books and curricula, buildings and equipment, administration and the rest'.

NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE TEACHERS BY SALARY BLOCKS

1949-50

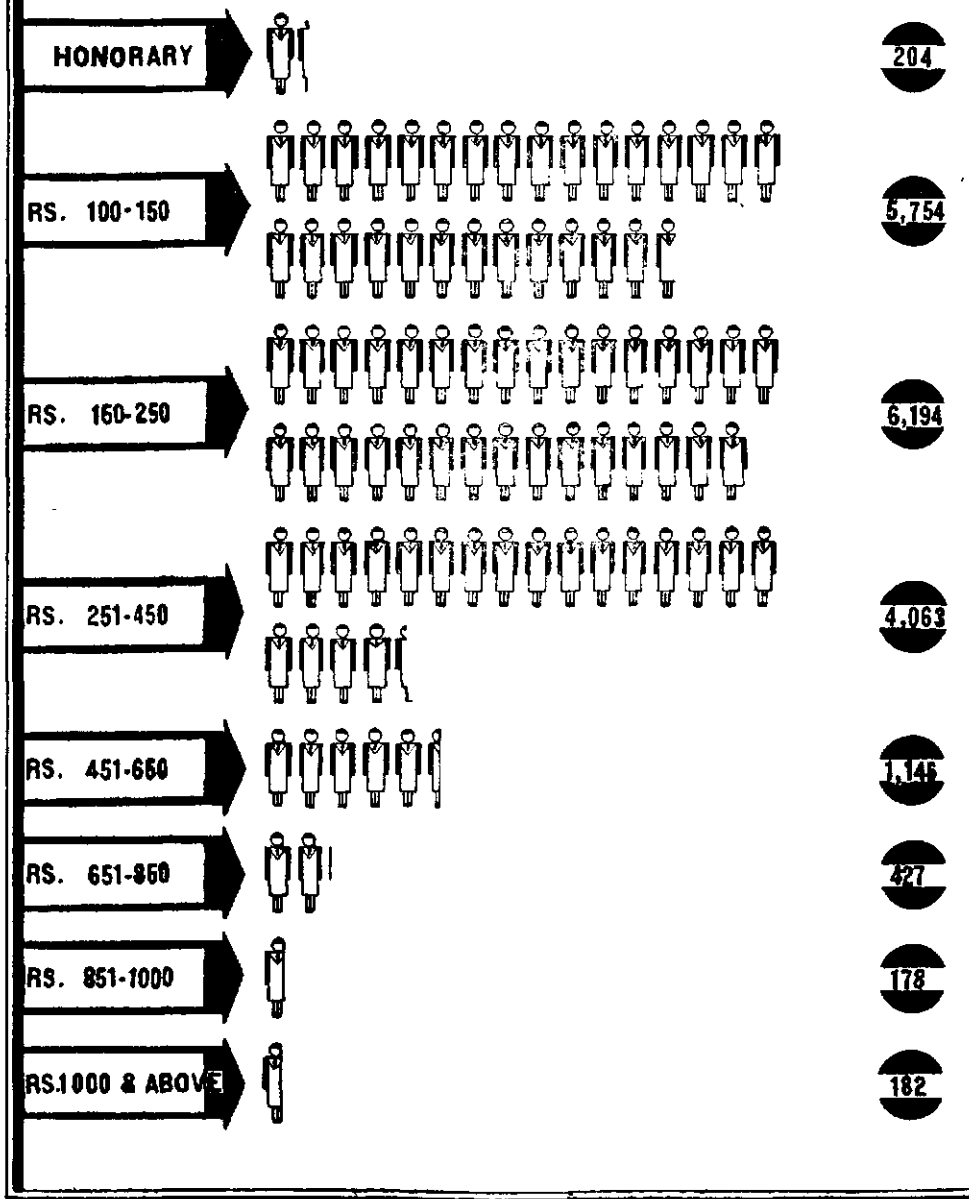


Table X—Number of Teachers in Universities and their Colleges by Salary Blocks

University	Hono- rary	Rs. 100— 150	Rs. 151— 250	Rs. 251— 450	Rs. 451— 650	Rs. 651— 850	Rs. 851— 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra.....	...	147	770	443	102	34	13	15	1,524
Aligarh.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Allahabad.....	...	17	20	118	47	5	9	5	221
Andhra.....	...	621	267	91	26	18	4	2	1,029
Annamalai.....	...	81	43	23	2	1	1	...	151
Banaras.....	...	36	81	231	42	22	14	5	431
Baroda.....	4	47	32	44	12	5	3	1	148
Bombay.....	128	391	478	411	85	38	16	11	1,554
Calcutta.....	49	1,129	903	562	165	65	38	34	2,945
Delhi.....	...	26	131	164	68	23	9	13	434
Gauhati.....	...	133	232	41	24	10	1	9	450
Jammu & Kashmir....	...	46	71	29	5	...	...	...	151
Karnatak.....	...	101	108	48	9	...	1	2	269
Lucknow.....	...	10	59	185	40	19	6	19	338
Madras.....	...	1,425	831	464	132	60	10	10	2,932
Mysore.....	...	498	228	98	27	12	3	1	867
Nagpur.....	...	80	176	135	19	21	8	2	441
Osmania.....	20	7	23	177	182	32	11	19	471
Punjab.....	...	188	649	237	70	16	16	7	1,183
Patna.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Peona.....	...	260	232	149	25	7	4	3	680
Rajputana.....	...	53	344	158	12	7	6	11	501
Roorkee.....	...	1	2	14	4	3	2	5	31
Saugar.....	...	47	109	99	11	12	...	1	279
S.N.D.T. Women's .	3	19	12	1	...	...	...	...	35
Travancore.....	...	364	182	92	21	13	...	...	672
Utkal.....	...	27	211	49	16	4	3	7	317
India.....	204	5,754	6,194	4,063	1,146	427	178	182	18,148*

† Figures are not available.

* Excludes 1,065 teachers of Aligarh and Patna Universities, whose block-wise figures are not available.

Conditions of Service

There was no uniformity in the conditions of services of teachers. The rules for recruitment, probation period, tenure of service, provident fund, leave, age of retirement, etc., varied from one institution to another. The available information on some of these points is summed up below:

(a) Provident Fund

All the universities and non-government colleges had provision for a Provident Fund for every teacher. In colleges, the teacher generally contributed $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of his salary and the management an equal amount. In the universities, the minimum rate of contribution by the teacher varied from 4 to 10 per cent, while the share of the university ranged from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 per cent. The exact rates of contribution for each university are as hereunder:

University	By the Teacher	By the University
Aligarh . . .	4, 8, 12, 16, 30 or 24 per cent	8 per cent
Allahabad . . .	8 per cent	12 per cent for those drawing Rs. 500 and less, 10 per cent for those drawing between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 and 8 per cent for those drawing above Rs. 1000
Andhra . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Annamalai . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{3}{4}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Banaras . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Baroda . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Bombay . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Calcutta . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Delhi . . .	8 per cent	8 per cent
Gauhati . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Lucknow . . .	8 per cent	12 per cent for those drawing Rs. 500 and less, 10 per cent for those drawing between Rs. 501 & Rs. 1000 and 8 per cent for those drawing above Rs. 1000
Madras		
(i) For those drawing upto Rs. 300	$8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
(ii) For others . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Mysore . . .	8 per cent	12 per cent
Nagpur . . .	8 per cent	8 per cent for those drawing less than Rs. 200 and 6 per cent for those drawing above Rs. 200
Panjab . . .	10 per cent	10 per cent
Patna . . .	$9\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{3}{16}$ or $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Poona . . .	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent
Rajputana . . .	8 per cent	10 per cent. for those drawing Rs. 500 or less and 8 per cent for those drawing more than Rs. 500
Roorkee . . .	8 per cent	8 per cent
Saugar . . .	8 per cent	12 per cent
S.N.D.T. Women's	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent	$6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent

It will be seen that the rates are generally lower than those recommended by the University Education Commission, *viz.*, eight per cent of his salary by the teacher and eight per cent by the university.

(b) *Age of Retirement*

The age of retirement of teachers varied from 55 to 60 years. In some cases, however, they could be retained for another five years.

The recommendation of the University Education Commission on this item was 'the ordinary superannuation age for a teacher should be 60, but a professor, provided he is in good health, should be allowed to serve till 64; no extension, however, should be for more than two years at a time'.

(c) *Leave*

All the universities had rules relating to casual, privilege and medical leave. A great majority of them had also provision for the grant of study leave. The period of this leave varied from one year to three or even four years although in most cases it was two years.

CHAPTER V
EXAMINATION RESULTS

The year under report did not witness any reform in university examinations on which stress had been laid in the University Commissions Report.

Table XI shows the results of different examinations* (Annual as well as Supplementary) conducted by the Universities and Boards during the two years 1949 and 1950. It will be seen that in all, 2,84,252 candidates—2,46,866 boys and 37,386 girls—appeared in the examinations (other than Matriculation) held during 1950. This is a rise of nearly 25·7 per cent over the previous year's figure of 2,26,193 candidates. The increase, though not uniformly distributed, was shared by almost all the examinations and universities. Of the total examinees, 1,28,269 (1,09,027 boys and 19,242 girls) were successful, as against 1,14,483 (98,008 boys and 16,475 girls) during the preceding year.

The total number of degrees awarded by different universities was 50,415. Of these, 44,056 were of the bachelor level, 6,262 of the master level and 97 of the level of a doctorate. Each of these represents an increase over the previous year's figures. Of every 100 awards for a bachelor's degree, 67 were for general education and 33 for professional courses. The corresponding figures for the master's degree were 90 and 10 respectively. The distribution of bachelor's and master's degrees among the different faculties is shown below:

	Bachelor's	Master's
Arts	19,766	4,434
Science	9,624	984
Oriental Languages	35	..
Commerce	4,786	430
Agriculture	1,000	94
Education (Teachers' Training)	2,311	134
Engineering & Technology	1,660	71
Law	2,975	13
Library Science . . . . .	..	1
Medicine (including Nursing, Dentistry, Pharmacy etc.)	1,788	101†
Veterinary Science	100	..
Home Arts and Science	11	..
Total	44,056	6,262

The above tabulation shows the predominance of Art subjects in the field of post-graduate work in Indian universities.

* Includes only those examinations which lead to the award of a degree, diploma or certificate.

† Includes M.D.'s. and M.S.'s

OUTPUT OF GRADUATES

1949-50

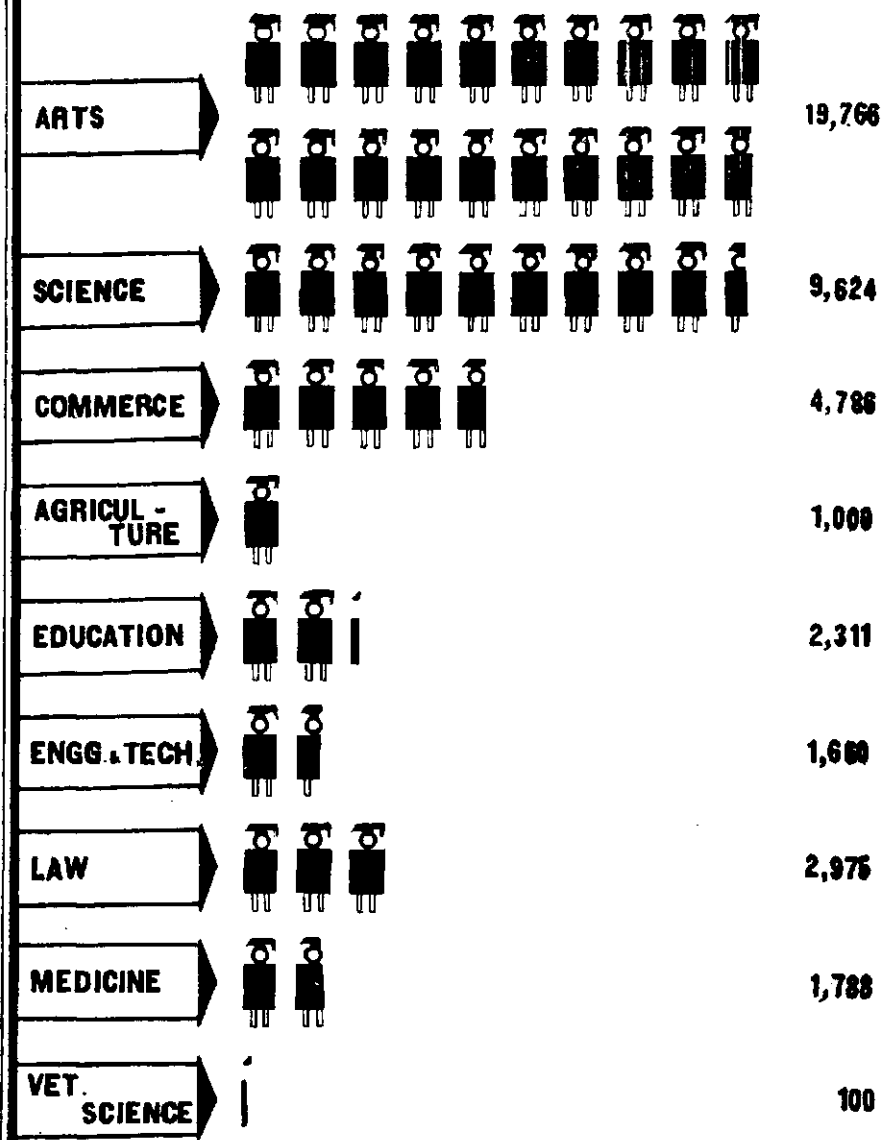


Table XI—Examination Results (Standard-wise)

Examination	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Pass Percentage 1950	Number Passed 1949	Pass Percentage 1949
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Degree Examinations</i>							
Doctorate (Ph. D., D. Sc., etc.)	103	114	92	97	85.1	11	100.0
M.A.	5,108	5,940	3,836	4,434	74.6	3,632	78.0
B.A. (Hons.)	2,093	2,469	1,465	1,762	71.4	2,157	77.2
B.A.	31,936	38,468	14,274	18,004	46.8	17,218	50.8
B.A. (Home Arts)	...	9	...	7	77.8	10	71.4
M. Sc.	1,181	1,267	914	984	77.7	846	74.4
B.Sc. (Hons.)	757	853	518	574	67.3	652	64.7
B.Sc.	18,757	20,266	8,237	9,050	44.7	7,002	44.4
B.Sc. (Home Science)	...	5	...	4	80.0	...	...
M. Com.	448	448	430	430	96.0	361	95.8
B. Com. (Pass and Hons.)	10,659	10,682	4,769	4,786	44.7	4,549	50.3
M. Sc. (Ag.)	115	115	94	94	81.7	62	88.6
B. Sc. (Ag.)	1,197	1,201	997	1,000	83.3	947	88.8
M. Ed.	129	185	94	134	72.4	74	89.2
B. Ed./B.T. etc.	1,813	2,736	1,541	2,311	84.5	2,262	85.4
L.L. M./M. L.	42	42	13	13	31.0	7	39.8
L.L.B./B. L.	4,405	4,482	2,924	2,975	66.4	3,367	68.2
M. D.	172	213	49	58	27.2	70	22.2
M. S.	131	136	28	30	22.1	49	35.5
M. E. (Public Health)	12	12	10	10	83.3	11	91.7
M. O.	5	5	1	1	20.0	...	...
M. B., B. S.	3,162	3,630	1,484	1,725	47.5	1,601	45.9
B. D. S.	26	30	10	14	46.7	31	53.4
B. Sc. Nursing (Pass & Hons.)	...	14	...	11	78.6	7	100.0
M. Pharm.	2	2	2	2	100.0	...	...
B. Sc. (Pharm.)/B. Pharm.	48	48	31	31	64.6	33	66.0
B. S. Sc.	7	7	7	7	100.0	2	100.0
B. V. Sc./B. Sc. (Vet.)	150	150	100	100	66.7	59	71.1
B. E./B. Sc. (Engg.)	1,691	1,691	1,358	1,358	80.3	1,277	71.4
B. Sc. (Tech.) /B. Text	350	352	302	302	85.8	327	87.0
M. Sc. (Tech.)	76	76	71	71	93.4	36	97.3
B. O. L. (Pass & Hons.)	82	84	34	35	41.7	31	39.2
M. Lib. Sc.	1	1	1	1	100.0	...	...
Total	84,658	95,733	43,686	50,415	52.7	46,691	55.6

Table XI—Examination Results (Standard-wise)—(contd.)

Examination	No. Appeared		No. Passed		Pass Percentage 1950	Number Passed 1949	Pass Percentage 1949
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Diploma and Certificate Examinations</i>							
Teaching	407	636	371	573	90.1	601	94.9
Engg. & Tech.	478	479	310	311	67.0	433	79.6
Medicine	296	360	176	221	61.4	137	71.0
Public Administration/Local Self Government	125	127	111	113	89.0	43	95.6
Journalism	73	79	52	55	69.6	32	45.1
Social Services	212	217	179	181	83.4	81	81.8
Library Science	74	93	62	79	84.9	56	72.7
Oriental and Modern Indian Languages	10,769	18,680	4,242	7,623	40.8	7,368	58.8
Foreign Languages	107	114	87	94	82.5	95	83.3
Miscellaneous	313	404	193	271	67.1	334	63.3
Total	13,854	21,189	5,783	9,521	44.9	9,180	61.9
<i>Intermediate Examinations</i>							
I. A.	87,791	1,02,619	35,282	42,604	41.5	38,806	45.2
I. Sc.	51,635	54,754	19,368	20,806	38.0	15,018	46.8
I. Com.	8,881	8,910	4,303	4,318	48.5	4,228	50.3
I. Sc. (Agri.)	1,047	1,047	605	605	57.7	560	56.4
Total	1,49,354	1,67,330	59,558	68,333	40.8	58,612	46.0
Grand Total	1,46,866	1,84,252	1,09,027	1,28,269	45.1	1,14,483	50.6

Of the total of 50,415 degrees, awarded during the year, 6,729 or about 13 per cent were earned by girls. Boys vastly outnumbered girls everywhere. The proportion of girls receiving degrees was highest in the faculty of Education (33 per cent). Other faculties, where the proportion was higher than the over-all average, were: Arts (18 per cent) and Medicine (14 per cent).

Besides the degrees mentioned above, 9,521 persons (5,783 boys and 3,738 girls) received diplomas and certificates other than the Matriculation and Intermediate certificates in different faculties. Of these, 7,623 or nearly 80 per cent qualified in Oriental and Modern Indian languages alone. The remaining 1,898 were distributed as: Medicine 221, Teaching 573, Engineering and Technology 311, Public Administration 113, Journalism 55, Social Services 181, Library Science 79, Foreign Languages 94 and Miscellaneous 271.

The total number of passes in the Intermediate examinations was 68,333. Their break-down according to faculties was: Arts 42,604, Science 20,806, Commerce 4,318 and Agriculture 605.

The percentages of passes in different examinations in 1950 are given in col. (6) of Table XI. A comparison with the corresponding figures in col. (8) of the same table shows that during the year, the percentage of passes dropped in almost all examinations. Of the total number of 1,02,619 candidates taking the Intermediate Arts examination in 1950, 42,604 or 41.5 per cent were successful, which means an average annual wastage of 58.5 per cent after two years of study. The percentage of passes in the Intermediate Science examination was still less (38.0). In the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, nearly 55 per cent of the candidates failed to qualify for the degree.

"Nowhere among the universities of the world is there so large a proportion of failures in examinations as in Indian universities", remarked the Central Advisory Board of Education in their report on Post-War Educational Development in India (1944). The position now is still worse.

Besides the low percentage of passes, the other distressing factor is the large proportion of third divisioners among the passes. The percentages of those passing the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations of different universities in third division were: Agra 54; Aligarh 50; Allahabad 44; Andhra 58; Annamalai 50; Banaras 53; Bombay 76; Calcutta 74; Gauhati 78; Jammu & Kashmir 80; Karnatak 69; Lucknow 59; Madras 75; Nagpur 60; Osmania 90; Punjab 80; Poona 64; Rajputana 62; Saugar 32; S.N.D.T. Women's 69; and Travancore 69.

Table XII gives detailed results of degree and intermediate examinations conducted by the different universities and boards during the year under report. It will be observed that the percentage of passes in almost all examinations varied widely from university to university, suggesting a lack of uniformity in the standards of the university examinations in the country.

Table XII—Examination

(A) Arts

University/Board	Master of Arts					Bachelor of Arts (Hons.)				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>University</i>										
Agra . . .	1,036	1,069	973	1,002	93·7	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh . . .	118	131	107	119	90·8	1	1	1	1	100·0
Allahabad . . .	359	417	336	389	93·3	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra . . .	22	29	22	29	100·0	35	44	33	41	93·2
Annamalai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40	52	40	52	100·0
Banaras . . .	212	272	184	231	84·9	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	305	409	197	267	65·3	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	778	977	399	505	51·7	†	†	†	†	†
Delhi . . .	180	246	128	178	72·4	198	248	171	213	85·9
Gauhati . . .	11	12	4	5	41·7	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak . . .	...	...	...	...	...	77	90	51	62	68·9
Lucknow . . .	272	314	260	299	95·2	64	65	53	54	83·1
Madras . . .	136	181	112	147	81·2	270	306	259	291	95·1
Mysore . . .	33	43	25	31	72·0	74	100	63	85	85·0
Nagpur . . .	301	348	212	249	71·6	8	13	6	11	84·6
Osmania . . .	40	45	36	41	91·1	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab . . .	726	809	341	389	48·1	355	372	119	129	34·7
Patna . . .	290	300	269	279	93·0	424	454	326	346	76·2
Poona . . .	88	110	49	67	60·9	381	543	240	361	66·5
Rajputana . . .	130	147	117	133	90·5	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar . . .	47	53	42	47	88·7	...	...	...	...	...
S.N.D.T. Women's . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . .	7	10	6	9	90·0	9	19	9	19	100·0
Utkal . . .	17	18	17	18	100·0	157	162	94	97	59·9
Total . . .	5,108	5,940	3,836	4,434	74·6	2,093	2,469	1,465	1,762	71·4
<i>Board</i>										
Ajmer . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India . . .	5,108	5,940	3,836	4,434	74·6	2,093	2,469	1,465	1,762	71·4

† Figures are not available

Results (Detailed Break-up)

(A) Arts

Bachelor of Arts					Intermediate Arts					University/Board
Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>University</i>										
3,263	3,736	1,970	2,268	60.7	...	...	...	...	...	Agra]
89	124	80	112	90.3	59	97	30	59	60.8	Aligarh
765	860	545	630	73.3	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
1,514	1,674	226	253	15.1	8,927*	9,414*	2,979*	3,179*	33.8*	Andhra
95	99	47	49	49.5	112	117	46	47	40.2	Annamalai
459	564	378	464	82.3	253	307	373	215	70.0	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
1,520	2,681	1,156	2,031	75.8	3,374	4,558	1,590	2,336	51.3	Bombay
3,340	3,780	927	1,083	28.7	12,912	15,785	2,444	3,271	20.7	Calcutta
531	704	220	308	43.8	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
686	829	220	255	30.8	1,914	2,306	547	761	33.0	Gauhati
†	491	†	256	52.1	†	627	†	261	41.6	Jammu and Kashmir
45	54	28	36	66.7	423	483	155	182	37.7	Karnatak
475	636	235	377	59.3	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
4,542	5,482	1,647	2,083	38.0	16,888*	19,219*	7,533*	8,754*	45.5	Madras
617	750	256	341	45.5	1,684	1,994	625	783	39.3	Mysore
810	1,057	368	495	46.8	905	1,321	328	559	42.3	Nagpur
833	922	409	462	50.1	1,933	2,185	658	765	35.0	Osmania
6,674	7,593	3,112	3,575	47.1	6,705	8,214	3,164	3,796	46.2	Panjab
3,172	3,282	1,159	1,227	37.4	7,139	7,324	2,411	2,533	34.6	Patna
229	278	75	97	34.9	1,520	1,930	595	923	47.8	Poona
673	725	466	511	70.5	904	1,021	520	609	59.6	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
420	474	176	208	43.9	388	503	194	291	57.9	Saugar
...	229	...	193	84.3	...	331	...	193	58.3	S.N.D.T. [Women's
627	837	333	429	51.3	2,089	2,753	601	815	29.6	Travancore
557	607	241	261	43.0	1,555	1,640	611	651	39.7	Utkal
31,936	38,468	14,274	18,004	46.8	69,884	82,129	25,254	30,983	37.7	Total
<i>Board</i>										
...	...	...	...	...	3,272	3,565	1,435	1,615	45.3	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	14,835	16,925	8,593	10,006	59.1	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	18,107	20,490	10,028	11,621	56.7	Total
31,936	38,468	14,274	18,004	46.8	87,791	1,02,619	35,282	42,604	41.5	India

*Includes Science.
†Figures are not available.

Table XII—Examination Results
(B) Science

University/Board	Master of Science					Bachelor of Science (Hons.)				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>University</i>										
Agra . . .	95	97	80	82	84.5	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh . . .	30	31	29	29	93.5	1	1	1	1	100.0
Allahabad . . .	96	98	84	86	87.8	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra . . .	36	37	36	37	100.0	59	66	56	63	95.5
Annamalai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	21	27	100.0
Banaras . . .	72	75	57	60	80.0	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	120	133	94	105	78.9	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . .	280	298	167	175	58.7	†	†	†	†	†
Delhi . . .	44	48	40	44	91.7	104	114	96	106	93.0
Gauhati . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow . . .	74	79	72	77	97.5	9	9	9	9	100.0
Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	259	308	88	101	32.8
Mysore . . .	48	53	30	35	66.0	87	101	72	84	83.2
Nagpur . . .	35	36	17	18	50.0	6	6	3	3	50.0
Osonia . . .	23	33	23	32	97.0	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab . . .	37	37	37	37	100.0	57	58	51	52	89.7
Patna . . .	56	61	46	51	83.6	79	79	62	62	78.5
Poona . . .	47	52	20	23	44.2	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana . . .	29	29	26	26	89.7	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar . . .	29	30	28	29	96.7	3	3	1	1	33.3
S.N.D.T. Women's . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . .	27	37	25	35	94.6	9	15	9	15	100.0
Utkal . . .	3	3	3	3	100.0	63	66	49	50	75.8
Total . . .	1,181	1,267	914	984	77.7	757	853	518	574	67.3
<i>Board</i>										
Ajmer . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India . . .	1,181	1,267	914	984	77.7	757	853	518	574	67.3

† Figures are not available.

Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(B) Science

Bachelor of Science					Intermediate Science					University/Board
Number Appeared	Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared	Number Passed		Pass Percentage	University/Board		
Boys	Total	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
<i>University</i>										
1,183	1,195	626	632	52.9	...	...	...	...	...	Agra
143	148	100	105	70.9	236	248	175	186	75.0	Aligarh
336	340	173	175	51.5	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
589	625	354	382	61.1	*	*	*	*	*	Andhra
100	112	44	52	46.4	308	323	149	160	49.5	Annamalai
238	240	169	171	71.3	443	466	295	312	67.0	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
2,736	3,066	2,005	2,239	73.1	4,030	4,362	2,484	2,720	62.4	Bombay
3,371	3,443	960	993	28.8	15,301	15,710	3,322	3,483	22.2	Calcutta
266	211	80	84	39.8	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
110	119	73	79	66.4	773	799	290	308	38.5	Gauhati
†	62	†	34	54.8	†	293	†	41	14.0	Jammu and Kashmir
73	82	49	57	69.5	366	383	235	249	65.0	Karnatak
256	281	154	166	59.1	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
3,458	3,794	1,097	1,205	31.8	*	*	*	*	*	Madras
3,338	2,618	666	749	28.6	7,466	8,173	2,397	2,687	32.9	Mysore
271	285	127	138	48.4	746	792	327	346	43.7	Nagpur
586	623	151	164	26.3	2,350	2,481	774	831	33.5	Osmania
845	852	348	354	41.5	5,260	5,409	1,994	2,066	38.2	Panjab
258	258	139	139	53.9	1,617	1,666	740	760	45.6	Patna
439	547	307	394	72.0	1,693	1,820	926	1,009	55.4	Poona
228	233	139	142	60.9	735	759	388	403	54.8	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
139	143	72	75	52.4	519	532	183	193	36.3	Saugar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S.N.D.T. Women's Travancore
666	858	336	450	52.4	3,011	3,551	1,066	1,317	37.1	Utkal
128	131	68	71	54.2	920	956	476	496	51.9	Utkal
18,757	20,266	8,237	9,050	44.7	45,774	48,723	16,221	17,367	36.1	Total
<i>Board</i>										
...	...	...	...	...	710	747	471	495	66.3	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	5,151	5,284	2,676	2,744	51.9	Uttar Pradesh
...	...	...	...	...	5,861	6,031	3,147	3,239	53.7	Total
8,757	20,266	8,237	9,050	44.7	51,635	54,754	19,368	20,806	38.0	India

*Included in Arts.

62
Table XII—Examination Results
(C) Commerce

University/Board	Master of Commerce				Pass Percentage
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>University.</i>					
Agra	225	225	221	221	98
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	62	62	56	56	90
Andhra	7	7	7	7	100
Annamalai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras	40	40	40	40	100
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	†	†	†	†	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	48	48	46	46	95
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	19	19	15	15	78
Omania . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	46	46	44	44	95
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar	1	1	1	1	100
S.N.D.T. Women's . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Utkal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total	448	448	430	430	91
<i>Board</i>					
Ajmer . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Total . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
India	448	448	430	430	91

†Figures are not available.

Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)

(C) Commerce

Sl. No.	Bachelor of Commerce					Inter. Commerce					University/Board
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
											Uniformity
891	891	650	650	73.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agra
21	21	21	21	100.0	48	48	35	35	72.9	...	Aligarh
150	150	120	120	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
517*	517*	211*	221*	42.7*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annamalai
149	149	137	137	91.9	213	214	144	144	67.3	...	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
1,520	1,539	912	927	60.3	1,599	1,621	450	460	28.4	...	Bombay
3,315	3,316	1,038	1,039	31.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
149	149	64	64	43.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jammu and Kashmir
5	5	1	1	20.0	143	144	102	103	71.5	...	Karnatak
183	183	116	116	63.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lucknow
1,807	1,807	406	406	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
319	319	110	110	34.5	374	374	163	163	43.6	...	Mysore
239	239	121	121	50.6	415	415	141	141	34.0	...	Nagpur
191	191	88	88	46.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Osmania
31	31	20	20	64.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	Punjab
606	606	362	362	59.7	1,845	1,845	833	833	45.1	...	Patna
146	149	79	80	53.7	234	239	92	96	40.2	...	Poona
344	344	248	248	72.1	573	573	340	340	59.3	...	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
37	37	35	35	94.6	109	109	80	80	73.4	...	Saugar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. N. D. T. Women's
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Travancore
39	39	20	20	51.3	54	54	29	29	53.7	...	Utkal
4,459	10,682	4,759	4,786	44.7	5,607	5,636	2,409	2,424	43.0	...	Total
...	...	...	...	...	567	567	319	319	56.3	...	Board
...	...	...	...	...	2,707	2,707	1,575	1,575	58.2	...	Ajmer
...	...	...	...	...	2,707	2,707	1,575	1,575	58.2	...	U. P.
...	...	...	...	...	3,274	3,274	1,894	1,894	57.8	...	Total
4,459	10,682	4,759	4,786	44.7	8,881	8,920	4,303	4,318	48.5	...	India

*Includes B. Com. (Hons.).

Table XII—Examination Results
(D) Education

University	M. Ed.				Pass Percentage
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..
Allahabad	†	†	†	†	†
Andhra . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Annamalai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..
Banaras	15	22	15	22	100
Baroda	24	25	13	13	52
Bombay	25	41	16	27	65
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Delhi	13	18	12	17	94
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir]	...	...	...	...
Karnatak . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Lucknow . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Madras	6	13	4	7	53
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Osmania	8	16	8	16	100
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Patna	8	8	7	7	88
Poona	22	32	12	17	53
Rajputana . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saugar	8	10	7	8	
S.N.D.T. Women's . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Utkal . . . . .	...	...	...	...
India	129	185	94	134	

† Figures are not available.

(Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(Teacher's Training)

B.T./B. Ed.					Dip./Cert. in Educ.					University
Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	
Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
49	72	49	68	94.4	...	...	...	...	...	Agra
49	65	49	65	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Allahabad
122	155	104	136	87.7	...	...	...	...	...	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Annamalai
90	112	88	110	98.2	...	...	...	...	...	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
153	228	146	207	90.8	44	94	40	84	89.4	Bombay]
188	318	158	268	84.3	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
40	77	35	68	88.3	...	...	...	...	...	Delhi
8	12	5	8	66.7	...	...	...	...	...	Gauhati
...	35*	...	31*	88.6	...	...	...	...	...	Jammu and Kashmir
52	56	52	56	100.0	2	16	2	16	100.0	Karnatak
15	18	6	9	50.0	50	84	36	56	66.7	Lucknow'
277	479	203	383	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
74	89	61	74	83.1	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
53	85	53	84	98.8	69	129	65	121	93.8	Nagpur
57	75	47	60	80.0	...	...	...	...	...	Osmania
214	358	145	229	64.0	...	...	...	...	...	Panjab
...	...	...	...	...	92	102	82	91	89.2	Patna
103	155	88	134	86.5	15	20	14	18	90.0	Poona
48	50	48	50	100.0	20	20	20	20	100.0	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
105	128	102	124	96.9	87	138	84	134	97.1	Saugar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. N. D. T. Women's
116	169	102	147	87.0	...	...	...	...	...	Travancore
...	...	...	...	...	28	33	28	33	100.0	Utkal
1,213	2,736	1,541	2,311	84.5	407	636	371	573	90.1	India

*Sex-wise details are not available.

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(E) Agriculture

University	M. Sc. (Agri.)					B. Sc. (Agri.)				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
gra	87	87	68	68	78.2	296	296	272	272	91.9
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	61	61	84.7
Andhra	...	...	...	...	...	91	92	70	70	76.1
Anna malai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras	15	15	15	15	100.0	31	31	31	31	100.0
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1	1	1	1	100.0	89	89	68	68	76.4
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	10	10	90.9
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak	...	...	...	...	...	82	82	72	72	87.8
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	74	76	71	73	96.1
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	30	30	73.2
Nagpur	1	1	1	1	100.0	41	41	33	33	80.5
Oermania	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	34	34	68.0
Panjab	9	9	8	8	88.9	96	96	66	66	68.8
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	29	29	80.6
Poona	2	2	1	1	50.0	187	188	150	151	80.3
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.N.D.T.W.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	115	115	94	94	81.7	1,197	1,201	997	1,000	83.3

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(F) Engineering

University	B.E./B. Sc. (Engg.)					Dip./Cert. in Engg.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	80	80	74	74	92.5	14	14	11	11	78.6
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra	119	119	119	119	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Annamalai	109	109	99	99	90.8	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras	127	127	117	117	92.1	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	102	102	67	67	65.7	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	110	110	90	90	81.8	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	289	289	233	233	80.6	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	386	386	263	263	68.1	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	47	47	62.7
Osmania	95	95	48	48	50.5	148	148	65	65	43.9
Panjab	47	47	34	34	72.3	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	57	57	48	48	82.2	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	63	63	63	63	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee	62	62	61	61	98.4	87	87	86	86	98.9
Saugar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S.N.D.T. Women's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	45	45	42	42	93.3	121	122	70	71	58.2
Utkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1,691	1,691	1,358	1,358	80.3	445	446	279	280	62.8

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(G) *Technology*

University	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Text.</i>					
Bombay	8	8	8	8	100.0
Mysore	40	40	36	36	90.0
India	48	48	44	44	91.7
<i>B. Sc. (Tech.)</i>					
Annamalaj]	16	16	16	16	100.0
Banaras	142	142	119	119	83.8
Bombay	80	82	71	71	86.6
Madras	33	33	28	28	84.8
Nagpur]	31	31	24	24	77.4
India	302	304	258	258	84.9
<i>M. Sc. (Tech.)</i>					
Banaras	31	31	30	30	96.8
Bombay	12	12	12	12	100.0
Nagpur]	1	1	1	1	100.0
Osmania	12	12	10	10	83.3
Panjab	20	20	18	18	90.0
India	76	76	71	71	93.4

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)²
(H) Law

University	LL. M./M. L.					LL. B./B.L.				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total		Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agra . . .	1	1	...	...	0.0	444	452	349	355	78.5
Aligarh . . .	4	4	...	...	0.0	64	67	48	51	76.1
Allahabad . . .	...	...	...	...	...	191	191	161	161	84.3
Andhra . . .	...	...	...	...	...	140	142	102	104	73.2
Annamalai . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras . . .	1	1	...	...	0.0	58	60	45	45	75.0
Baroda . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . .	13	13	6	6	46.2	591	607	282	289	47.6
Calcutta . . .	...	...	...	...	...	323	326	153	155	47.5
Delhi . . .	3	3	2	2	66.7	194	195	126	127	65.1
Gauhati . . .	...	...	...	...	...	26	27	13	13	48.1
Jammu and Kashmir . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnatak . . .	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	8	8	42.1
Lucknow . . .	8	8	2	2	25.0	279	286	232	240	83.9
Madras . . .	6	6	1	1	16.6	488	491	256	258	52.5
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	142	144	84	86	59.7
Nagpur . . .	2	2	...	...	0.0	189	189	158	158	83.6
Osmania . . .	2	2	1	1	50.0	119	119	82	82	68.9
Panjab . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	5	5	45.5
Patna . . .	...	...	...	...	...	370	370	300	300	81.1
Poona . . .	2	2	1	1	50.0	98	103	47	50	48.5
Rajputana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	272	277	227	232	83.8
Roorkee . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar . . .	...	...	...	...	...	71	71	45	45	63.4
S.N.D.T. Women's . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore . . .	...	...	...	...	...	226	245	124	134	54.7
Utkal . . .	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	77	77	85.6
India . . .	42	42	13	13	34.4	4,405	4,482	2,924	2,975	66.1

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)

(I) Medicine

University	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Per- centage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M. B., B. S./M.B.</i>					
Agra	65	74	43	49	93.1
Aligarh*	7	7	7	7	100.0
Andhra	75	98	39	48	49.0
Banaras†	51	51	40	40	78.4
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	502	615	232	283	46.0
Calcutta	1,299	1,369	512	537	39.2
Delhi . . . . .	...	52	...	40	76.9
Lucknow	198	210	103	106	50.5
Madras	350	466	181	251	53.9
Mysore	42	48	22	26	54.2
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Osmania	115	129	50	58	45.0
Panjab	146	180	85	97	53.9
Patna	247	258	128	135	52.3
Poona	15	18	10	12	66.7
Utkal	50	55	33	36	65.5
India	3,162	[3,630	1,484	[1,725	47.5

*Tibbia Final.

†Ayurvedacharya.

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)

(I) Medicine—(contd.)

University	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>M. D.</i>					
Andhra	8	11	2	2	18·2
Bombay	103	132	30	35	26·5
Calcutta]	7	8	2	2	25·0
Lucknow	17	17	7	7	41·2
Madras	26	33	4	8	24·2
Panjab	3	3	2	2	66·7
Patna	8	9	2	2	22·2
India	172	213	49	58	27·2
<i>M. S.</i>					
Andhra	9	10	2	2	20·0
Bombay	75	77	12	14	18·2
Calcutta	4	4	3	3	75·0
Lucknow	15	15	4	4	26·7
Madras	25	26	5	5	19·2
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	3	4	2	2	50·0
India	131	136	28	30	22·8

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)
(I) *Medicine—(contd.)*

University	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6
<i>B. Pharm/B. Sc. (Pharm.)</i>					
Banaras	12	12	12	12	100·0
Madras	29	29	14	14	48·3
Panjab	7	7	5	5	71·4
India	48	48	31	31	64·6
<i>M. Pharm.</i>					
Banaras	2	2	2	2	100·0
<i>B. D. S.</i>					
Bombay	26	30	10	14	46·7
<i>B. Sc./B. Sc. (Hons.) (Nursing)</i>					
Delhi . . . . .	...	4	...	4	100·0
Madras . . . . .	...	10	...	7	70·0
India . . . . .	...	14	...	11	78·6
<i>B. S. Sc.</i>					
Madras	7	7	7	7	100·0
<i>M. E. (Public Health)</i>					
Calcutta	12	12	10	10	83·3
<i>M. O.</i>					
Calcutta	5	5	1	1	20·0

Table XII—Examination Results (Detailed Break-up)—(contd.)]
(J) Veterinary Science

University	<i>B. V. Sc./B. Sc. (Vet.)</i>				
	Number Appeared		Number Passed		Pass Percentage
	Boys	Total	Boys	Total	
I	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	37	37	29	29	78·4
Madras	74	74	42	42	56·8
Osmania	13	13	10	10	76·9
Panjab	26	26	19	19	73·1
India	150	150	100	100	66·7
<i>(K) Other Miscellaneous Degree Examinations</i>					
<i>B. A. (Home Arts)</i>					
Allahabad . . . . .	...	9	...	7	77·8
<i>B. A. (Home Science)</i>					
Allahabad . . . . .	...	5	...	4	80·0
<i>M. Lib. Science</i>					
Delhi	1	1	1	1	100·0
<i>B. O. L. (Pass and Hons.)</i>					
Annamalai	2	2	1	1	50·0
Madras	80	82	33	34	41·5
India	82	84	34	35	41·7

CHAPTER VI

FINANCES

Income

During the year under review, the total income of all the universities and their constituent and affiliated colleges amounted to Rs. 18.71 crores. This is 19.1 per cent higher than the total reported for 1948-49.

The income of higher educational institutions in this country comes from four main sources: Government (Central or State), fees, endowments and subscriptions, and contributions from the general public and philanthropic organisations. For the purposes of this review the last two items are included under 'other sources'. Leaving aside non-recurring grants, the details of which are not available, the distribution of the rest of the income source-wise is given below:

	Amount	Percentage
	(Rs. in Crores)	
Central Government	0.71	4.8
State Governments	4.92	33.2
Local Boards	0.14	1.0
Fees	7.18	48.5
Endowments	0.55	3.7
Other Sources	1.30	8.8
Total	14.80	100.0

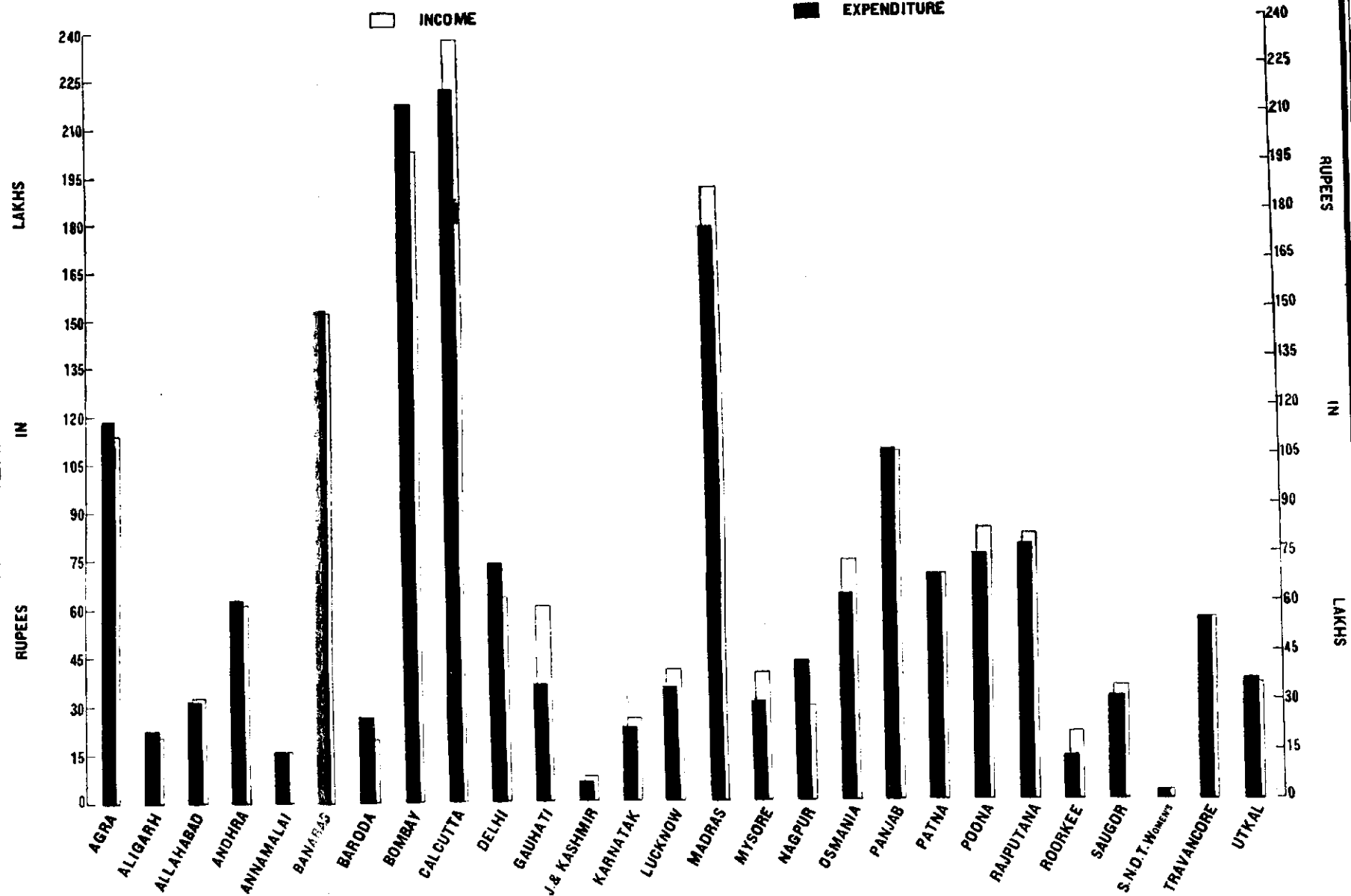
These figures show the extent of the dependence of our universities and colleges on the student as a source of income.

The details of income for recurring items for different universities, including their colleges are given in cols. (2) to (9) of Table XIII. It will be observed from col. (2) of that table that, except in Aligarh, Banaras and Delhi, the Central grants made a very minor contribution towards the income of universities and colleges. In Delhi and its colleges, nearly 53 per cent of the income came from this source. The corresponding figures for Aligarh and Banaras were 40.6 and 35.0 per cent respectively.

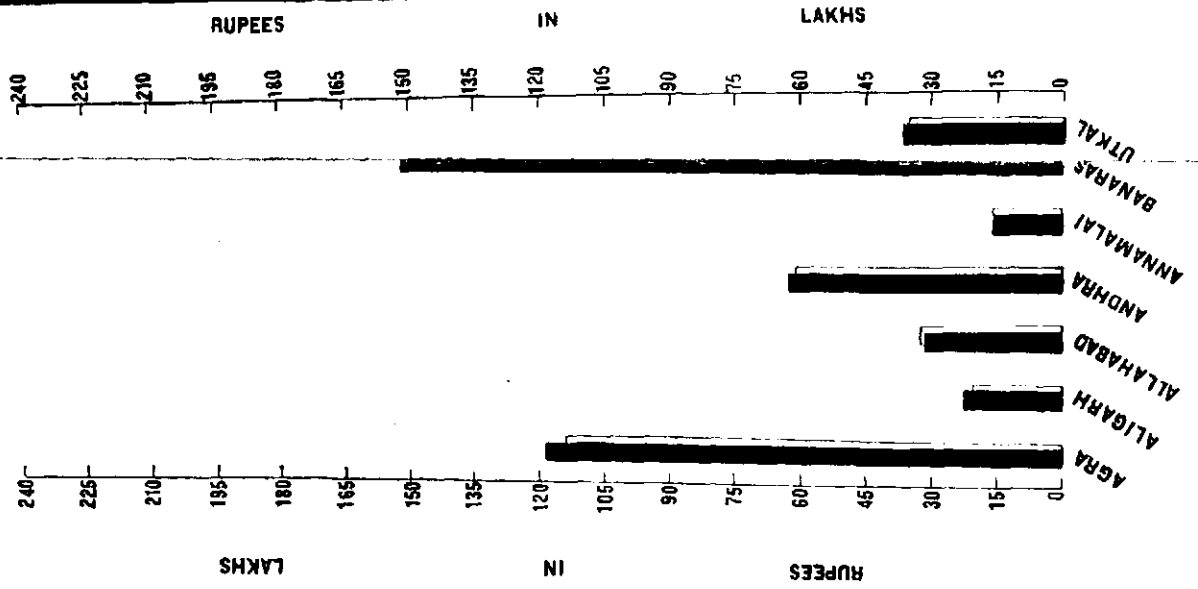
Almost all universities received grants from State Governments. The proportion of income from State funds was highest in Roorkee (91.6 per cent), Osmania (89.3 per cent) being a close second. Next

INCOME & EXPENDITURE OF UNIVERSITIES & COLLEGES

1949-50



INCOME & EIS



came Saugar (70·9 per cent), Baroda (65·9 per cent), Jammu and Kashmir (60·2 per cent), Rajputana (59·6 per cent), Mysore (53·2 per cent), Lucknow (50·0 per cent), Agra (47·3 per cent), Allahabad (46·6 per cent), Karnatak (42·6 per cent), Annamalai (40·6 per cent), Patna (39·8 per cent) and Gauhati (35·4 per cent), while in others it was less than the over-all average of 33·2 per cent. On the other end of the scale stood Delhi (0·1 per cent), Banaras (3·2 per cent) and S.N.D.T. Women's (3·8 per cent).

Fees accounted for nearly two-thirds of the income of the universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Panjab and their colleges. Among the remaining universities, the proportion of income derived from this source varied from 8·4 per cent in Roorkee to 60·6 per cent in Poona.

The income from endowments was, on the whole, inadequate to meet the growing needs of universities and colleges. Except Annamalai, where this item was responsible for 20·3 per cent of the total recurring income and Delhi, Mysore, Nagpur and Rajputana, where the corresponding proportion was nearly 10 per cent, the percentage of income from this source varied between nil in Baroda and Roorkee and 6·1 per cent in Madras.

Other sources contributed to the extent of 8·8 per cent towards the income of universities and colleges. This percentage was as high as 39 in S.N.D.T. Women's, 37 in Banaras and 33 in Travancore and as low as 0·5 in Osmania.

The total receipts of the universities, including such constituent colleges as were maintained by them, amounted to nearly Rs. 7·70 crores, of which Rs. 2·00 crores were in the form of non-recurring grants. Of the recurring income, Rs. 36,89,708 (6·5 per cent) came from Central Government funds, Rs. 2,07,76,680 (36·5 per cent) from State Government funds, Rs. 94,408 (0·2 per cent) from local board funds, Rs. 2,55,47,286 (44·8 per cent) from fees, Rs. 17,34,546 (3·0 per cent) from endowments and Rs. 51,22,921 (9·0 per cent) from other sources. The details for each university are given in table XIV.

The total income of the affiliated colleges and constituent colleges not maintained by the university was Rs. 11,00,82,293, including Rs. 1,90,93,994 as non-recurring grants (Table XV). As regards the recurring income, the Central and State Governments were responsible for contributing to the extent of 3·7 and 31·2 per cent respectively, while local boards, fees, endowments and other sources accounted for 1·5, 50·8, 4·2 and 8·6 per cent respectively.

Table XIII—Income of Universities

University	Recurring			
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	1,61,001	49,14,811	78,850	42,96,286
Aligarh	6,94,625	2,13,652	94,408	6,41,097
Allahabad . . . . .	..	10,16,347	..	9,55,581
Andhra	3,05,310	14,32,856	2,600	27,35,609
Annamalai	1,800	4,99,000	..	3,42,210
Banaras	16,75,198	1,55,048	..	10,71,579
Baroda . . . . .	..	12,76,642	..	6,13,779
Bombay	1,68,146	34,00,501	4,70,170	94,11,329
Calcutta	9,65,245	46,87,813	1,30,857	1,36,01,057
Delhi	28,07,621	7,500	5,900	17,39,748
Gauhati . . . . .	..	12,73,563	..	17,37,232
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	4,43,994	..	2,35,042
Karnatak . . . . .	..	10,22,701	5,000	9,18,902
Lucknow . . . . .	..	16,40,258	..	15,25,794
Madras	22,000	20,08,070	3,90,003	96,22,620
Mysore	4,591	20,75,377	..	11,94,828
Nagpur	1,10,521	9,44,087	628	13,83,255
Osmania . . . . .	..	54,45,222	..	5,56,241
Panjab . . . . .	..	20,79,568	1,24,406	72,73,818
Patna	1,27,667	27,64,059	7,931	26,77,018
Poona	18,785	19,49,026	30,711	42,88,794
Rajputana . . . . .	..	22,43,943	37,117	10,50,527
Roorkee . . . . .	..	18,78,400	..	1,73,000
Saugar . . . . .	..	20,82,510	1,500	6,59,565
S. N. D. T. Women's	9,625	9,500	2,000	1,27,131
Travancore	2,889	16,77,709	..	20,28,649
Utkal	7,214	20,45,684	..	9,28,361
India	70,82,238	4,91,87,841	13,82,081	7,17,89,052

and their Colleges

From Endow- ments	Recurring		Non- Recurring	Grand Total	University
	From Other Sources	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,36,880	6,95,040	1,03,82,868	11,12,901	1,14,95,769	Agra
22,645	46,116	17,12,543	3,00,700	20,13,243	Aligarh
31,594	1,75,206	21,78,728	10,37,259	32,15,987	Allahabad
2,67,681	4,71,896	52,15,952	9,27,807	61,43,759	Andhra
2,49,648	1,36,803	12,29,461	3,52,163	15,81,624	Annamalai
1,06,811	17,79,881	47,88,517	1,03,14,184	1,51,02,701	Banaras
..	46,715	19,37,136	..	19,37,136	Baroda
5,28,439	8,38,261	1,48,16,846	54,00,412	2,02,17,258	Bombay
2,70,711	9,28,204	2,05,83,887	31,69,410	2,37,53,297	Calcutta
4,59,896	2,91,927	53,12,592	9,95,337	63,07,929	Delhi
1,03,612	4,79,942	35,94,349	23,93,687	59,88,036	Gauhati
15,761	42,472	7,37,269	..	7,37,269	Jammu and Kashmir
1,14,113	3,37,978	23,98,694	1,10,544	25,09,238	Karnatak
35,781	75,380	32,77,213	7,37,271	40,14,484	Lucknow
8,77,729	15,57,775	1,44,78,197	44,56,279	1,89,34,476	Madras
3,56,467	2,67,982	38,99,245	..	38,99,245	Mysore
2,79,743	1,41,883	28,60,117	..	28,60,117	Nagpur
65,388	31,793	60,98,644	12,87,514	73,86,158	Osmania
5,93,298	5,63,102	1,06,34,192	..	1,06,34,192	Panjab
1,86,712	11,75,644	69,39,031	..	69,39,031	Patna
1,70,070	6,18,309	70,75,695	12,61,291	83,36,986	Poona
3,33,291	1,04,730	37,69,608	43,66,428	81,36,036	Rajputana
..	..	20,51,400	..	20,51,400	Roorkee
1,18,747	73,429	29,35,751	5,59,139	34,94,890	Saugar
3,846	97,712	2,49,814	45,000	2,94,814	S. N. D. T. Women's
4,329	17,97,519	55,11,095	..	55,11,095	Travancore
70,753	2,32,992	32,85,004	3,02,989	35,87,993	Utkal
55,03,945	1,30,08,691	14,79,53,848	3,91,30,315	18,70,84,163	India

Table XIV—Income of Universities (including

University	Recurring			
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra . . . . .	...	59,100	...	6,49,277
Aligarh	6,94,625	2,13,652	94,408	6,41,097
Allahabad . . . . .	...	9,65,880	...	8,88,106
Andhra	40,000	1,99,400	...	3,08,547
Annamalai	1,800	4,99,000	...	3,42,210
Banaras	16,75,198	1,55,048	...	10,71,579
Baroda . . . . .	...	12,76,642	...	6,13,779
Bombay	46,203	2,58,379	...	17,18,390
Calcutta . . . . .	...	15,26,200	...	51,59,609
Delhi	10,84,397	...	...	5,31,557
Gauhati . . . . .	...	5,00,000	...	5,01,338
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	...	33,500	...	1,71,469
Karnatak . . . . .	...	1,00,000	...	82,117
Lucknow . . . . .	...	14,43,851	...	10,36,772
Madras	22,000	4,09,700	...	17,14,608
Mysore	4,591	17,26,169	...	7,00,812
Nagpur	1,06,061	1,68,008	...	4,96,234
Osmania . . . . .	...	54,45,222	...	5,53,641
Panjab . . . . .	...	3,18,000	...	35,44,164
Patna	2,319	12,31,886	...	15,56,372
Poona . . . . .	...	3,85,000	...	13,51,000
Rajputana . . . . .	...	2,30,000	...	3,79,495
Roorkee . . . . .	...	18,78,400	...	1,73,000
Saugar . . . . .	...	3,00,000	...	2,82,971
S. N. D. T. Women's	9,625	7,500	...	63,603
Travancore	2,889	14,26,143	...	6,46,570
Utkal . . . . .	...	20,000	...	3,68,069
India	36,89,708	2,07,76,680	94,408	2,55,47,286

only Maintained Constituent Colleges)

From Endow- ments	From Other Sources	Total	Non- Recurring	Grand Total	University
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	62,944	7,71,321	375	7,71,696	Agra
22,645	46,116	17,12,543	3,00,700	20,13,243	Aligarh
290	52,368	19,06,644	9,42,759	28,49,403	Allahabad
13,266	1,625	5,62,838	6,56,223	12,19,061	Andhra
2,49,648	1,36,803	12,29,461	3,52,163	15,81,624	Annamalai
1,06,811	17,79,881	47,88,517	1,03,14,184	1,51,02,701	Banaras
...	46,715	19,37,136	...	19,37,136	Baroda
2,88,398	4,60,947	27,72,317	...	27,72,317	Bombay
1,77,328	3,63,966	72,27,103	3,92,000	76,19,103	Calcutta
...	...	16,15,954	9,95,337	26,11,291	Delhi
2,500	94,897	10,98,735	22,39,606	33,38,341	Gauhati
...	...	2,04,969	...	2,04,969	Jammu and Kashmir
2,921	405	1,85,443	...	1,85,443	Karnatak
...	...	24,80,623	7,37,271	32,17,894	Lucknow
29,555	5,38,208	27,14,071	6,11,750	33,25,821	Madras
2,14,248	23,525	26,69,345	...	26,69,345	Mysore
2,66,678	10,469	10,47,450	...	10,47,450	Nagpur
65,388	31,793	60,96,044	12,87,514	73,83,558	Osmania
6,500	2,38,059	41,06,723	...	41,06,723	Panjab
90,000	9,18,648	37,99,225	...	37,99,225	Patna
69,000	13,000	18,18,000	5,48,000	23,66,000	Poona
...	30,280	6,39,775	...	6,39,775	Rajputana
...	...	20,51,400	...	20,51,400	Roorkee
95,527	48,601	7,27,099	5,59,139	12,86,238	Saugar
2,160	35,723	1,18,611	45,000	1,63,611	S. N. D. T. Women's
2,829	54,387	21,32,818	...	21,32,818	Travancore
28,854	1,33,561	5,51,384	54,300	6,05,684	Utkal
17,34,546	51,22,921	5,69,65,549	2,00,86,321	7,70,01,870	India

Table XV—Income of Colleges (Affiliated

University	Recurring			
	From Central Government	From State Government	From Local Boards	From Fees
I	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	1,61,001	48,55,711	78,850	36,47,009
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	†	50,467	...	67,475
Andhra	2,65,310	12,33,456	2,600	24,27,062
Annamalai . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Banaras	*	*	*	*
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Bombay	1,12,943	31,42,122	4,70,170	76,92,933
Calcutta	9,65,245	31,61,613	1,30,857	84,41,443
Delhi	17,23,224	7,500	5,900	12,08,191
Gauhati . . . . .	...	7,73,563	...	12,35,894
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	...	4,10,494	...	63,573
Karnatak . . . . .	...	9,22,701	5,000	8,36,785
Lucknow . . . . .	...	1,96,407	...	4,89,022
Madras . . . . .	...	15,98,370	3,90,003	79,08,012
Mysore	†	3,49,208	...	4,94,016
Nagpur	4,460	7,76,079	628	8,87,021
Osmania . . . . .	...	...	...	2,600
Panjab . . . . .	...	17,61,568	1,24,406	37,29,654
Patna	1,25,348	15,32,173	7,931	11,20,646
Poona	18,785	15,64,026	30,711	29,37,794
Rajputana . . . . .	...	20,13,943	37,117	6,71,032
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Saugar . . . . .	...	17,82,510	1,500	3,76,594
S. N. D. T. Women's . . . . .	...	2,000	2,000	63,528
Travanc . . . . .	...	2,51,566	...	13,82,079
Utkal	7,214	20,25,684	...	5,59,312
India	33,92,530	2,84,11,161	12,87,673	4,62,41,766

* Figures are not available.

† Included in income from State Government.

and Non-Maintained Constituent)

Recurring			Non- Recurring	Grand Total	University
From Endow- ments	From Other Sources	Total			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,36,880	6,32,096	96,11,547	11,12,526	1,07,24,073	Agra
...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh
31,304	1,22,838	2,72,084	94,500	3,66,584	Allahabad
2,54,415	4,70,271	46,53,114	2,71,584	49,24,698	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	Annamalai
*	*	*	*	*	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
2,40,041	3,77,315	1,20,44,529	54,00,412	1,74,44,941	Bombay
93,383	5,64,238	1,33,56,784	27,77,410	1,61,34,194	Calcutta
4,59,896	2,91,927	36,96,638	...	36,96,638	Delhi
1,01,112	3,85,045	24,95,614	1,54,081	26,49,695	Gauhati
15,761	42,472	5,32,300	...	5,32,300	Jammu and Kashmir
1,11,192	3,37,573	22,13,251	1,10,544	23,23,795	Karnatak
35,781	75,380	7,96,590	...	7,96,590	Lucknow
8,48,174	10,19,567	1,17,64,126	38,44,529	1,56,08,655	Madras
1,42,219	2,44,457	12,29,900	...	12,29,900	Mysore
13,065	1,31,414	18,12,667	...	18,12,667	Nagpur
...	...	2,600	...	2,600	Osmania
5,86,798	3,25,043	65,27,469	...	65,27,469	Panjab
96,712	2,56,996	31,39,806	...	31,39,806	Patna
1,01,070	6,05,309	52,57,695	7,13,291	59,70,986	Poona
3,33,291	74,450	31,29,833	43,66,428	74,96,261	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
23,220	24,828	22,08,652	...	22,08,652	Saugar
1,686	61,989	1,31,203	...	1,31,203	S. N. D. T. Women's
1,500	17,43,132	33,78,277	...	33,78,277	Travancore
41,899	99,431	27,33,620	2,48,689	29,82,309	Utkal
37,69,399	78,85,077	9,09,88,299	1,90,93,994	11,00,82,293	India

Expenditure

During the year 1949-50 the universities and their colleges reported a total expenditure of Rs. 18,27,51,509. This represents an increase of 3.4 per cent over the corresponding figure for the previous year. Of the total amount spent, Rs. 3,58,59,299 or 19.6 per cent were accounted for by non-recurring items. An analysis of the remaining i.e. recurring expenditure, is given below:

Item	Amount	Percentage of	
		Recurring Expenditure	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Rs.			
Salaries of Staff :			
(i) Teaching	6,15,58,262	41.9	33.7
(ii) Administrative and Ministerial	1,78,12,255	12.1	9.7
Apparatus and Furniture	1,75,53,375	12.0	9.6
Scholarships	41,55,459	2.8	2.3
Library	37,88,498	2.6	2.1
Research and Development	13,10,637	0.9	0.7
Examinations	77,96,824	5.3	4.3
Hostels	45,35,339	3.1	2.5
Games and Sports	17,32,156	1.2	0.9
Supplies	33,92,039	2.3	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Items	2,32,57,366	15.8	12.7
Total	14,68,92,210	100.0	80.4

It will be seen from the above tabulation that the salary bill of the staff employed by the universities and their colleges constituted 54.0 per cent of the recurring and 43.4 per cent of the entire expenditure. The detailed figures for the different universities are given in table XVI.

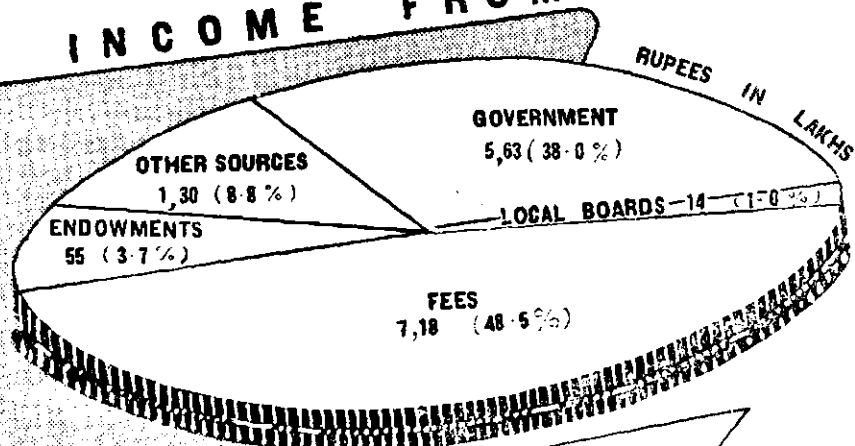
The total expenditure on universities (including colleges maintained by them) amounted to Rs. 7,05,01,403, which forms 38.6 per cent of the combined expenditure on universities and their colleges. Of the total, Rs. 1,56,81,338 or 22.2 per cent were spent on non-recurring items, while the distribution of the recurring expenditure was: salaries of the teaching staff Rs. 2,01,65,500 (36.8 per cent), salaries of the administrative and ministerial staff Rs. 53,76,774 (9.8 per cent), apparatus and furniture Rs. 38,12,839 (7.0 per cent), scholarships Rs. 14,30,859 (2.6 per cent), libraries Rs. 12,07,147 (2.2 per cent), research and development Rs. 6,33,534 (1.1 per cent), examinations Rs. 72,96,952 (13.3 per cent), hostels Rs. 7,90,757 (1.4 per cent), games and sports Rs. 2,40,075 (0.5 per cent), supplies Rs. 10,88,292 (2.0 per cent) and other miscellaneous items Rs. 1,27,77,336 (23.3 per cent).

The details for different universities are shown in Table XVII.

UNIVERSITY & COLLEGE FINANCES

(RECURRING)
1949-50

INCOME FROM



EXPENDITURE ON

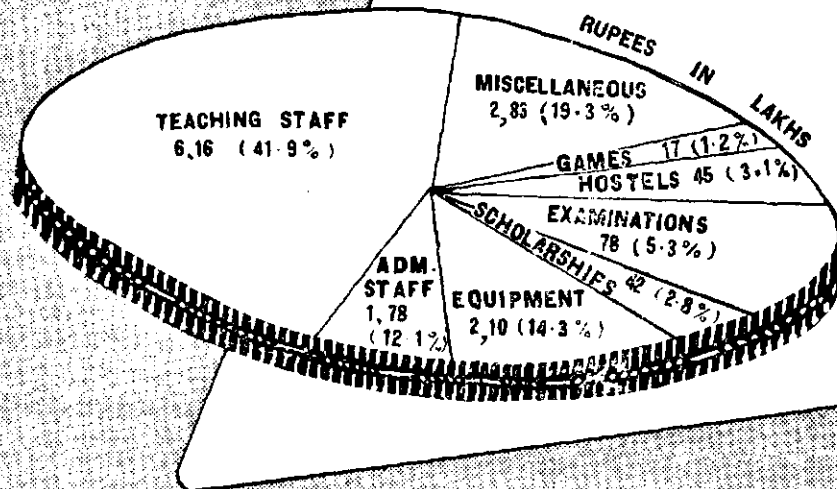


Table XVI—Expenditure on Universities and their Colleges

University	Recurring				
	Salaries of Staff		Apparatus	Furniture	Scholarships
	Teaching	Administrative and Ministerial			
I	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	54,84,171	9,55,564	6,92,145	8,63,489	1,90,796
Aligarh	10,26,886	3,59,583	58,380	20,815	35,830
Allahabad	12,16,104	5,06,667	2,01,215	12,378	1,20,774
Andhra	24,23,613	3,08,472	12,77,412	1,56,221	1,52,659
Annamalai	3,84,523	2,15,887	1,59,662	15,765	18,031
Banaras	25,22,500*	...	2,29,298	1,00,437	2,47,651
Baroda	12,63,170*	...	7,42,966	...	2,18,401
Bombay	49,49,094	29,05,449	15,63,055	3,15,718	2,05,445
Calcutta	76,68,754	28,62,418	7,96,218	3,29,206	5,03,958
Delhi	19,99,488	9,97,767	3,31,798	1,48,875	1,16,492
Gauhati	13,22,327	3,76,107	3,08,937	85,177	1,02,710
Jammu & Kashmir	3,98,241	37,322	48,068	...	34,136
Karnatak	7,63,415	2,62,544	1,84,141	36,464	54,445
Lucknow	20,24,809	5,32,771	90,856	46,401	69,446
Madras	49,98,188	20,12,591	9,16,866	8,13,959	3,07,719
Mysore	16,27,596	3,19,525	3,02,159	1,00,756	45,064
Nagpur	15,30,712	6,48,146	6,38,159	1,26,247	90,564
Osmania	43,81,905*	...	...	4,186	97,061
Panjab	56,61,114*	5,21,867	7,26,967	1,52,304	2,79,228
Patna	15,11,111	44,22,669	5,58,366	2,44,579	1,49,989
Poona	31,53,775	12,52,600	4,82,594	1,88,051	4,30,143
Rajputana	16,40,766	6,36,865	10,50,759	43,402	44,707
Roorkee	2,18,165	1,10,235	2,46,000	27,000	21,265
Saugar	7,34,246	3,87,541	9,39,800	1,38,849	1,97,094
S. N. D. T. Women's	84,103	28,741	1,399	960	5,241
Travancore	13,42,344	7,10,853	5,16,127	3,03,974	1,86,906
Utkal	12,27,142	4,40,071	2,52,862	61,953	2,29,704
India	6,15,58,262	1,78,12,255	1,33,16,209	42,37,166	41,55,459

*I Includes expenditure on Administrative and Ministerial Staff of the Universities and Constituent Colleges.

Table XVI—Expenditure on

University	Recurring				
	Library	Research and Development	Examinations	Hostels	Games and Sports
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra . . .	4,39,768	5,803	3,34,206	3,30,261	1,37,786
Aligarh . . .	33,467	1,05,447	1,19,464	4,206	...
Allahabad . . .	39,104	12,295	79,488	59,368	4,157
Andhra . . .	1,00,384	4,948	47,884	4,35,198	81,495
Annamalai . . .	29,356	16,500	48,349	500	3,000
Banaras . . .	46,508	...	1,77,110	2,27,341	40,073
Baroda . . .	53,101	...	5,887	65,629	1,001
Bombay . . .	4,35,261	1,12,046	9,57,482	2,35,903	2,14,138
Calcutta . . .	2,93,165	4,48,174	10,49,046	5,58,833	1,70,857
Delhi . . .	1,76,734	12,000	1,97,414	1,01,663	1,14,185
Gauhati . . .	1,14,388	...	2,45,817	90,404	78,876
Jammu and Kashmir	13,561	...	34,325	6,216	2,953
Karnatak . . .	62,962	1,526	10,644	54,315	21,550
Lucknow . . .	1,10,224	30,200	1,54,340	1,10,474	9,716
Madras . . .	2,98,433	1,97,767	9,30,098	11,16,341	2,13,164
Mysore . . .	1,01,911	6,982	37,755	33,326	42,597
Nagpur . . .	78,257	11,06,775	2,44,078	92,707	36,380
Osmania . . .	58,214	15,514	1,39,688	25,053	14,537
Panjab . . .	6,20,871	50,170	16,18,462	2,65,160	2,61,373
Patna . . .	1,43,085	2,13,598	2,12,790	81,571	31,835
Poona . . .	1,76,581	96,658	3,62,869	1,66,663	93,122
Rajputana . . .	78,705	1,097	2,51,324	53,246	60,003
Roorkee . . .	6,000	...	40,600	...	...
Saugar . . .	59,135	...	92,966	57,816	24,494
S. N. D. T. Women's	1,680	...	32,430	...	2,040
Travancore . . .	1,09,494	70,400	1,56,586	3,19,352	48,804
Utkal . . .	1,08,149	2,737	2,15,722	43,793	24,017
India . . .	37,88,498	13,10,637	77,96,824	45,35,339	17,32,156

Universities and their Colleges—(contd.)

Recurring			Total Non- Recurring	Grand Total	University
Supplies	Others	Total			
12	13	14	15	16	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,802	10,05,915	1,04,65,706	14,63,394	1,19,29,100	Agra
1,87,800	1,68,731	21,20,609	1,07,429	22,28,038	Aligarh
8,931	3,63,018	26,23,499	5,49,676	31,73,175	Allahabad
66,036	4,82,219	55,36,541	7,42,249	62,78,790	Andhra
47,657	3,34,316	12,73,546	3,08,332	15,81,878	Annamalai
...	16,45,656	52,36,574	99,66,027	1,52,02,601	Banaras
5,486	3,09,999	26,65,640	...	26,65,640	Baroda
3,71,900	30,06,738	1,52,82,229	64,65,244	2,17,47,473	Bombay
5,76,436	44,88,870	1,97,45,535	24,10,269	2,21,55,804	Calcutta
2,62,860	11,91,705	56,50,981	16,57,968	73,08,949	Delhi
60,851	3,30,542	31,16,136	4,90,756	36,06,892	Gauhati
...	45,968	6,20,790	...	6,20,790	Jammu & Kashmir
2,24,827	3,65,323	20,42,156	2,37,420	22,79,576	Karnatak
83,205	2,16,371	34,78,813	34,687	35,13,500	Lucknow
1,32,835	16,98,312	1,36,36,273	41,43,471	1,77,79,744	Madras
16,860	3,37,154	29,71,685	...	29,71,685	Mysore
2,89,950	2,98,427	41,80,402	99,160	42,79,562	Nagpur
1,36,716	4,67,661	53,40,535	9,89,064	63,29,599	Osmania
2,11,818	4,05,507	1,07,74,841	7,456	1,07,82,297	Panjab
1,35,718	34,33,717	69,39,031	...	69,39,031	Patna
1,04,500	6,75,937	71,83,493	3,61,373	75,44,866	Poona
1,85,981	5,45,952	45,92,807	32,58,663	78,51,470	Rajputana
45,000	4,31,300	11,45,565	2,37,600	13,83,165	Roorkee
1,19,060	2,35,803	28,86,804	2,33,047	31,19,851	Saugar
...	81,345	2,37,939	72,528	3,10,467	S.N.D.T. Women's
32,847	1,86,685	39,84,372	15,26,723	55,11,095	Travancore
58,963	4,94,595	31,59,708	4,96,763	36,56,471	Utkal
33,92,039	2,32,37,366	14,68,92,210	3,58,59,299	18,27,51,509	India

Table XVII—Expenditure on Universities

University	Recurring				
	Salaries of Staff		Apparatus	Furniture	Scholarships
	Teaching	Administrative and Ministerial			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra . . . . .	...	1,33,537	...	17,690	13,270
Aligarh	10,26,886	3,59,583	58,380	20,815	35,830
Allahabad	10,87,351	4,69,785	1,91,950	11,687	1,20,012
Andhra	3,69,204	28,068	2,22,249	43,838	47,633
Annamalai	3,84,523	2,15,887	1,59,662	15,765	18,031
Banaras	25,22,500*	...	2,29,298	1,00,437	2,47,651
Baroda	12,63,170*	...	7,42,966†	...	2,18,401
Bombay	3,73,161	3,21,309	1,05,446	36,769	18,126
Calcutta	12,91,767	10,52,794	73,618	15,000	68,806
Delhi	4,33,079	1,94,234	[95,370	[18,542	67,327
Gauhati	2,33,778	1,46,287	[59,771	...	1,920
J. & Kashmir . . . . .	...	37,322	16,383	...	...
Karnatak . . . . .	...	9,319	...	7,880	...
Lucknow	14,93,971	4,34,650	45,685	26,208	51,914
Madras	2,96,345	3,33,911	60,032	89,554	40,465
Mysore	13,02,819	2,17,756	1,37,539	83,502	39,712
Nagpur	1,95,868	1,73,418	1,65,628	28,786	71,385
Osmania	43,71,903	..	...	4,186	97,061
Panjab	13,69,319*	..	2,37,597	54,715	78,335
Patna	1,55,325	1,27,232	[27,051	29,964	11,625
Poona	8,38,000	1,07,000	...	46,000	43,000
Rajputana	5,345	86,937	...	3,862	9,109
Roorkee	2,18,165	1,10,235	2,46,000	27,000	21,265
Saugar	2,25,343	1,25,490	...	...	4,500
S. N. D. T. Women's . . . . .	...	19,213	...	...	1,595
Travancore	6,94,486	5,83,427	2,40,721	11,207	99,299
Utkal	13,292	89,380	...	4,086	4,587
India	2,01,65,500	53,76,774	31,15,346	6,97,493	14,30,859

* Includes expenditure on Administrative and Ministerial staff.

† Includes expenditure on furniture also.

(including only Maintained Constituent Colleges)

Recurring					
Libraries	Research and Development	Examination	Hostels	Games and Sports	University
7	8	9	10	11	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
80,628	...	2,85,162	...	6,955	Agra
33,467	1,05,447	1,19,464	4,206	...	Aligarh
33,000	...	77,723	46,233	1,063	Allahabad
51,672	...	27,540	9,643	5,498	Andhra
29,356	16,500	48,349	500	3,000	Annamalai
46,508	...	1,77,116	2,27,341	40,073	Banaras
53,101	...	5,887	65,629	1,001	Baroda
64,979	3,293	9,01,413	13,507	25,208	Bombay
57,642	3,08,868	9,86,964	1,60,490	19,790	Calcutta
80,209	...	1,82,471	...	...	Delhi
50,013	...	2,27,709	...	1,150	Gauhati
2,992	...	34,325	...	...	J. & Kashmir
...	382	9,063	...	...	Karnatak
94,851	...	90,341	63,189	1,934	Lucknow
47,114	63,833	8,68,417	...	22,947	Madras
76,823	5,400	7,775	27,226	27,928	Mysore
24,004	858	2,32,253	24,042	8,029	Nagpur
56,126	15,514	1,39,658	25,053	14,537	Osmania
1,39,558	21,405	15,77,912	16,564	8,000	Panjab
59,700	13,500	1,93,885	18,258	9,000	Patna
32,000	4,800	3,52,000	1,700	8,500	Poona
7,996	1,097	2,27,584	...	9,405	Rajputana
6,000	...	40,600	...	...	Roorkee
11,384	...	82,743	23,534	6,321	Saugar
...	...	32,430	...	...	S. N. D. T. Women's
58,746	70,400	1,56,586	59,987	11,792	Travancore
9,278	2,237	2,11,588	3,655	7,944	Utkal
12,07,147	6,33,534	72,96,952	7,90,757	2,40,075	India

Table XVII—Expenditure on Universities (including only Maintained Constituent Colleges)—(contd.)

University	Recurring			Non-Recurring	Grand Total
	Supplies	Others	Total		
	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra . . . . .	...	1,50,602	6,87,844	80,048	7,67,892
Aligarh	1,87,800	1,68,731	21,20,609	1,07,429	22,28,038
Allahabad . . . . .	...	2,94,053	23,32,757	4,72,899	28,05,656
Andhra . . . . .	...	2,714	8,08,059	2,13,304	10,21,353
Annamalai	47,657	3,34,316	12,73,546	3,08,332	15,81,878
Banaras . . . . .	...	16,45,656	52,36,574	99,66,027	1,52,02,601
Baroda	5,486	3,09,999	26,65,640	...	26,65,640
Bombay . . . . .	...	8,42,902	27,06,113	...	27,06,113
Calcutta	1,29,171	22,76,933	64,41,843	2,58,508	67,00,351
Delhi . . . . .	...	6,00,271	16,71,503	16,57,968	33,29,471
Gauhati . . . . .	...	2,12,517	9,33,145	60,457	9,93,602
J. & Kashmir . . . . .	...	21,870	1,12,892	...	1,12,892
Karnatak	6,394	6,092	39,130	...	39,130
Lucknow	61,425	90,598	24,54,766	34,687	24,89,453
Madras	42,689	4,23,148	22,88,455	8,11,852	31,00,307
Mysore	1,870	2,35,806	21,64,156	...	21,64,156
Nagpur]	7,733	1,50,219	10,82,223	99,160	11,81,383
Osmania	1,36,592	4,67,366	53,27,996	9,89,064	63,17,060
Panjab	1,34,687	2,15,143	38,53,235	7,456	38,60,691
Patna	1,01,938	30,41,747	37,99,225	...	37,99,225
Poona] . . . . .	...	1,72,000	16,05,000	...	16,05,000
Rajputana	29,569	2,44,536	6,25,440	...	6,25,440
Roorkee	45,000	4,31,300	11,45,565	2,37,600	13,83,165
Saugar	96,189	87,036	6,62,540	2,33,047	8,95,587
S. N. D. T. Women's . . . . .	...	66,774	1,20,012	54,477	1,74,489
Travancore	15,313	1,20,354	21,22,318	10,500	21,32,818
Utkal	38,779	1,54,653	5,39,479	78,523	6,18,002
India	10,88,292	1,27,77,336	5,48,20,065	1,56,81,338	7,05,01,403

Table XVIII—Expenditure on Colleges (Affiliated and Non-maintained Constituent)

University	Recurring				
	Salaries of Staff		Apparatus	Furniture	Scholarships
	Teaching	Adminis- trative and Ministerial			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	54,84,171	8,22,027	16,92,145	8,45,799	77,526
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	1,28,853	36,882	9,265	691	762
Andhra	20,54,409	2,80,404	10,55,163	1,12,383	1,05,026
Annamalai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	45,75,933	25,84,140	14,57,609	2,78,949	1,87,319
Calcutta	63,76,987	18,09,624	7,22,600	3,14,206	4,35,152
Delhi	15,66,409	8,03,533	2,36,428	1,30,333	49,165
Gauhati	10,88,549	2,29,820	2,49,166	85,177	1,00,790
Jammu and Kashmir	3,98,241	...	31,685	...	3,413
Karnatak	7,63,415	2,53,225	1,84,141	28,584	54,445
Lucknow	5,30,838	98,121	45,171	20,193	17,532
Madras	47,01,843	16,78,680	8,56,834	7,24,405	2,67,254
Mysore	3,24,777	1,01,769	1,64,620	17,254	3,352
Nagpur	13,34,844	4,74,728	4,72,531	97,461	19,179
Osmania	10,002*	...	...	...	...
Panjab	42,91,795	5,21,867	4,89,370	97,589	2,00,893
Patna	13,55,786	2,95,437	5,31,315	2,14,615	1,38,364
Poona	23,15,775	11,45,600	4,82,594	1,42,051	3,87,143
Rajputana	16,35,421	5,49,928	10,50,759	39,540	35,598
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar	5,08,903	2,62,051	9,39,800	38,849	1,92,594
S.N.D.T. Women's	84,103	9,528	1,399	960	5,646
Travancore	6,47,858	1,27,426	2,57,406	4,92,767	87,607
Utkal	12,13,850	3,50,691	2,52,862	57,867	2,25,117
India	4,13,92,762	1,24,35,481	1,02,00,863	35,39,673	27,24,600

* Includes expenditure on Administrative and Ministerial Staff

Table XVIII—Expenditure on Colleges (Affiliated)

University	Recurring				
	Library	Research and Development	Examinations	Hostels	Games and Sports
	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	3,59,140	5,803	49,044	3,30,261	1,30,831
Aligarh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	6,104	12,295	1,765	13,135	3,094
Andhra	48,712	4,948	20,344	4,25,555	75,997
Annamalai . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	3,70,282	1,08,753	56,069	2,22,396	1,88,930
Calcutta	3,35,523	1,39,306	62,082	3,98,343	1,51,067
Delhi	96,525	12,000	14,943	1,01,663	1,14,185
Gauhati	64,375	...	18,108	90,404	77,726
Jammu & Kashmir	10,569	...	...	6,216	2,953
Karnatak	62,962	1,144	1,581	54,315	21,550
Lucknow	15,373	30,200	63,999	47,285	7,782
Madras	2,51,319	1,33,934	61,681	16,341	1,90,217
Mysore	25,088	1,582	29,980	6,100	14,669
Nagpur	54,253	1,05,917	11,825	68,665	28,351
Osmania	2,088	...	30	...	...
Panjab	4,81,313	28,765	40,550	2,48,596	2,53,573
Patna	83,385	98	18,905	63,313	22,838
Poona	1,44,581	91,858	10,869	1,64,963	84,622
Rajputana	70,709	...	23,740	53,246	50,598
Roorkee . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Saugar	47,751	...	10,223	34,282	18,173
S.N.D.T. Women's	1,680	...	...	...	2,040
Travancore	50,748	...	...	2,59,365	37,012
Utkal	98,871	500	4,134	40,138	16,073
India	25,81,351	6,77,103	4,99,872	37,44,582	14,92,081

*Includes expenditure on Administrative and Ministerial Staff.

and Non-Maintained Constituent)—(contd.)

Recurring			Total Non- Recurring	Grand Total	University
Supplies	Others	Total			
12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,802	8,55,313	97,77,862	13,83,346	1,11,61,208	Agra
...	...	...	...	...	Aligarh
8,931	68,965	2,90,742	76,777	3,67,519	Allahabad
66,086	4,79,505	47,28,482	5,28,945	52,57,427	Andhra
...	...	...	...	...	Annamalai
...	...	...	...	...	Banaras
...	...	...	...	...	Baroda
3,71,900	21,73,836	1,25,76,116	64,65,244	1,90,41,360	Bombay
4,47,265	22,11,537	1,33,03,692	21,51,761	1,54,55,453	Calcutta
2,62,860	5,21,434	39,79,478	...	39,79,478	Delhi
60,851	1,18,025	21,82,991	4,30,299	26,13,290	Gauhati
..	24,098	5,07,898	...	5,07,898	Jammu & Kashmir
2,18,433	3,59,231	20,03,026	2,27,420	22,40,446	Karnatak
21,780	1,25,773	10,24,047	...	10,24,047	Lucknow
90,146	12,75,164	1,13,47,818	33,31,619	1,46,79,437	Madras
14,990	1,01,348	8,07,529	...	8,07,529	Mysore
2,82,217	1,48,208	30,98,179	...	30,98,179	Nagpur
124	295	12,539	...	12,539	Osmania
77,131	1,90,364	69,21,606	...	69,21,606	Panjab
33,780	3,81,970	31,39,806	...	31,39,806	Patna
1,04,500	5,03,937	55,78,493	3,61,373	59,39,866	Poona
1,56,412	3,01,416	39,67,367	32,58,663	72,26,030	Rajputana
...	...	...	...	...	Roorkee
22,871	1,48,767	22,24,264	...	22,24,264	Saugar
...	14,571	1,17,927	18,051	1,35,978	S.N.D.T. Women's
27,534	66,331	18,62,054	15,16,223	33,78,277	Travancore
20,184	3,39,942	26,20,229	4,18,240	30,38,469	Utkal
23,03,747	1,04,80,030	9,20,72,145	2,01,77,961	11,22,50,106	India

* Includes expenditure on Administrative and Ministerial Staff.

As regards the affiliated colleges and the constituent colleges not maintained by the universities, their total expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,22,50,106, of which Rs. 2,01,77,961 or 18.0 per cent were on account of non-recurring items. Of the recurring expenditure, 58.5 per cent was spent on salaries of staff (45.0 per cent on teaching staff and 13.5 per cent on administrative and ministerial staff). The proportion of the expenditure involved on the remaining items is shown below:

Apparatus and Furniture	14.9 per cent
Scholarships	3.0 per cent
Libraries	2.8 per cent
Research & Development	0.7 per cent
Examinations	0.5 per cent
Hostels	4.1 per cent
Games and Sports	1.6 per cent
Supplies	2.5 per cent
Other Miscellaneous items	11.4 per cent

The details of the university-wise figures of these colleges, are given in table XVIII.

Average Annual Cost Per Student

The average annual cost per student reading in an institution for higher education was about Rs. 555. As usual, there were variations from one university to another and in the same university from one faculty to another. On the whole, expenditure per student on professional education far exceeded that on general education, and expenses in the science faculty were higher than those in the arts faculty. An idea of the variation of the cost per student in different universities can be obtained from the following table:

	Rs.
Agra	823.2
Aligarh	959.1
Allahabad	604.1
Andhra	399.1
Annamalai	983.1
Banaras	2,378.8
Baroda	1,147.0
Bombay	703.4
Calcutta	327.3
Delhi	1,028.7
Gauhati	439.5
Jammu & Kashmir	247.2
Karnatak	649.3
Lucknow	596.2
Madras	479.2
Mysore	210.8
Nagpur	624.3
Osmania	829.3
Panjab	450.0
Patna	350.5
Poona	573.0
Rajputana	943.7
Roorkee	3,602.0
Saugar	827.8
S.N.D.T. Women's	770.4
Travancore	422.5
Utkal	574.6

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter deals briefly with certain miscellaneous items which have not been included in the previous chapters.

Medium of Instruction

In a country like India, where hundreds of dialects are spoken, the problem of the medium of instruction in universities and institutions of higher learning is a complicated one. According to the University Education Commission, 'no other problem has caused greater controversy among educationists and evoked more contradictory views'. Before the attainment of independence, all universities, except Osmania, imparted instruction in English. Even at that time national opinion desired its replacement by an Indian language; after freedom this demand gathered greater force. In pursuance of the decision of the All-India Education Conference held in January, 1948, the Government of India constituted a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellors of all Indian universities and a few specialists to examine the question in detail. Members of the Committee were unanimous in their opinion that a time must come when English would be replaced by an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the higher stages of instruction. The main difficulties in giving effect to these proposals were:

- (i) lack of suitable text books especially on scientific subjects;
- (ii) lack of technical terms in the Indian languages;
- (iii) lack of unanimity concerning the use of one Indian language in place of English;
- (iv) the problem of recruitment to the Federal services; and
- (v) inter-State communication.

The Committee discussed various suggestions for overcoming these difficulties and recommended that:

- (i) English as the medium of instruction at the university stage should be replaced during the next five years by Indian languages;
- (ii) universities should within this period adopt the language of the State or Region as the medium of instruction and examination. After the period of 5 years (from 1948) English will cease to be the medium of instruction and examination.

Other important recommendations of the Committee were:

- (i) the teaching of the Federal language should be started at the end of the Junior Basic stage and should be compulsory throughout the Pre-Secondary stage, but might be optional thereafter;
- (ii) there should be a compulsory test in the Federal language during the first degree course of the University, but its result should not affect the result of the degree examination;
- (iii) there should be facilities for instruction in the Federal language in all Indian universities for students who wish to take it up as an optional subject;
- (iv) Devanagari should be the script for the Federal language, but for regional languages the script should be the regional script or Devanagari as the region may choose;
- (v) during the transitional period English should remain a compulsory second language in the higher courses. The knowledge to be acquired need not be of English literature but it should enable students to study literature in their own subjects. The replacement of English as the medium of instruction should be gradual and staggered through the transitory period; and
- (vi) as far as possible scientific terminology used in the international world should be employed, but where there is no international terminology, words from the Indian languages should be adopted.

During the year under review only a few universities implemented these recommendations with the result that English continued to be the medium of instruction, as well as examination, in most of the universities. The position during 1949-50 is given below:

<i>University</i>	<i>Medium of Instruction</i>
Agra	English. Students for B.A. and B. Com. had the option to answer questions in either English or Hindi.
Aligarh	English.
Allahabad	In Post-graduate classes : English. In Graduate classes : English and Hindi. Students had the option to answer questions in any of these languages.
Andhra	English.
Annamalai	English. Tamil, which was introduced as an alternative medium of instruction, had to be given up owing to lack of response from the students.

Banaras	For I.A. I.Sc., I. Com., and B.A.: English and Hindi. The students had the option to answer questions in either of these languages. For other examinations : English.
Baroda	English.
Bombay	English.
Calcutta	English. For certain subjects in Inter., B.A., B. Com. and B. Sc. (Pass degrees) examinations, students had the option to answer questions in English or Bengali.
Delhi	English.
Gauhati	English.
Jammu & Kashmir	English.
Karnatak	English.
Lucknow.	For B.A., B. Com., and B. Sc. : English & Hindi. The students had the option to answer questions in these and the Law examinations in either of the languages.
Madras	English. The colleges were, however, permitted to impart instruction in humanities in the regional language of the area. A few colleges, which tried this in respect of certain subjects as an experimental measure dropped it because the response was poor.
Mysore	English.
Nagpur	For I. A. and I. Com. : Hindi and Marathi. For other examinations : English.
Osmania	General education : English and Hindustani (in Devanagari or Persian script). Professional education : English.
Panjab	English.
Patna	General education : Hindi. Professional education : English.
Poona	English.
Rajputana	For I.A., I. Com., B.A. and B. Com.: The candidates had the option to answer questions in English or Hindi.
Roorkee	English.
Saugar	English.
S. N. D. T. Women's	A Modern Indian language, the mother-tongue of the pupil (Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi and Sindhi were use during the year).
Travancore	English.
Utkal	English.

The University Education Commission, which 'devoted much anxious thought' to the problem of a medium of instruction in the universities made the following recommendations:

- (i) that the Federal language be developed through the assimilation of words from various sources and the retention of words which have already entered into Indian languages from different sources, thereby avoiding the dangers of exclusiveness;
- (ii) that international technical and scientific terminology be adopted, borrowed words be properly assimilated, their pronunciation be adapted to the phonetic system of the Indian language and their spelling fixed in accordance with the sound symbols of Indian scripts;
- (iii) that for the medium of instruction for higher education, English be replaced as early as practicable by an Indian language which should not be Sanskrit on account of vital difficulties;
- (iv) that (a) pupils at the Higher Secondary and University stages be made conversant with three languages—the regional language, the Federal language and English (the last one in order to acquire ability to read books in English); and (b) Higher education be imparted through the regional language with the option to use the Federal language as the medium of instruction either for some or for all subjects;
- (v) that for the Federal language, one script, Devanagari, be employed and some of its defects removed;
- (vi) that immediate steps be taken to develop the Federal and Regional languages:
 - (a) A Board consisting of scientists and linguists should be appointed to prepare a scientific vocabulary of words which will be common to all Indian languages and also to arrange for the preparation of books in different sciences to be rendered into all Indian languages;
 - (b) State Governments should be required to take steps to introduce the teaching of the Federal language in all classes of Higher Secondary Schools, Degree Colleges, and Universities; and
- (vii) that English be studied in High Schools and in the Universities in order that we may keep in touch with the living stream of ever-growing knowledge.

Libraries

During the year under report library facilities were provided by almost all the universities and their colleges. They owned at the end of the year 65,96,734 volumes, giving an average of 20 volumes per student. Of the total holdings, university libraries contained 17,30,082 volumes, constituent colleges 15,95,545 volumes and affiliated colleges 32,71,107 volumes.

Table XIX gives detailed statistics of these libraries. It will be seen from col. (2) of this table that among the university libraries, three had fewer than 5,000 volumes each; five had from 5,000 to 25,000; two had from 25,000 to 50,000; eight had from 50,000 to one lakh; four had from one lakh to two lakhs and two from two lakhs to three lakhs. The new universities of Baroda and Karnatak and the S.N.D.T. Women's University had no library of their own. The largest number of volumes was reported by Calcutta University (2,59,320) followed closely by Madras (2,10,000). Next come Banaras (1,90,221), Allahabad (1,36,252), Bombay (1,23,136), Lucknow (1,12,600), Annamalai (88,842), Aligarh (81,000), Osmania (70,665), Delhi (69,460), Andhra (66,600), Nagpur (57,341), Mysore (55,000), and Patna (51,464). In the remaining universities, the number was less than 50,000; it was the least in Rajputana (962).

The total number of additions made by universities and colleges to their libraries during 1949-50 was 5,52,387 [col. (9) of table XIX]. This shows that the additions averaged 1.7 volumes per student. Of the total number of volumes added, 15.7 per cent were accounted by universities, as against 30.7 and 53.6 per cent by constituent and affiliated colleges respectively.

In the case of university libraries the maximum number of volumes (9,362) were acquired by the Panjab University. On the other end of the scale was Roorkee with 474 new volumes. Of the remaining universities, one added less than 1,000 volumes; six between 1,000 and 2,000 volumes; two between 3,000 and 4,000 volumes; one between 4,000 volumes and 5,000 volumes; four between 5,000 and 6,000 volumes; two between 6,000 and 7,000 volumes and one between 9,000 and 10,000 volumes.

Since library collections exist primarily for service to their students and faculty, the measurement of their use is important. During the year under review, various universities and colleges reported a total circulation of 55,58,293 volumes [col. (13) of table XIX]. Of these, 9,62,403 or 17.4 per cent were lent by universities, 17,36,832 or 31.2 per cent by constituent colleges and 28,59,058 or 51.4 per cent by affiliated colleges.

Table XIX—Statistics of Libraries of

University	Number of Volumes			Total	Number of Volumes	
	University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges	Libraries of Affiliated Colleges		University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agra.....	20,139	...	3,84,617	4,04,756	1,486	...
Aligarh.....	81,000	...	...	81,000	2,550	...
Allahabad.....	1,36,252	10,422	...	1,46,674	1,106	515
Andhra.....	66,600	...	1,65,573	2,32,173	1,766	...
Annamalai.....	88,842	...	...	88,842	3,681	...
Banaras.....	1,90,221	...	21,655	2,11,876	5,775	...
Baroda.....	...	52,322	...	52,322	...	2,775
Bombay.....	1,23,136	...	5,93,990	7,17,126	9,142	...
Calcutta.....	2,59,320	...	6,39,849	8,99,169	3,569	...
Delhi.....	69,460	1,20,255	...	1,89,715	6,592	28,374
Gauhati.....	12,504	9,980	1,19,346	1,41,830	2,474	3,980
Jammu & Kashmir..	1,200	...	37,389	38,589	1,000	...
Karnatak.....	...	...	85,645	85,645	...	...
Lucknow.....	1,12,600	45,727	...	1,58,327	4,878	2,120
Madras.....	2,10,000	7,49,261	1,65,718	11,24,979	6,500	87,737
Mysore.....	55,000	1,51,014	37,508	2,43,522	2,000	17,556
Nagpur.....	57,341	9,941	88,541	1,55,823	2,253	316
Osmania.....	70,665	1,12,468	447	1,83,580	5,454	9,630
Panjab.....	18,330	1,893	2,20,872	2,41,095	9,362	816
Patna.....	51,464	...	77,153	1,28,617	5,200	...
Poona.....	5,033	2,32,570	1,38,097	3,75,700	5,033	8,999
Rajputana.....	962	...	2,23,771	2,24,733	962	...
Roorkee.....	44,923	...	...	44,923	474	...
Saugar.....	12,874	...	54,379	67,253	1,052	...
S.N.D.T. Women's .	...	14,506	6,045	20,551	...	35'
Travancore.....	39,681	85,186	1,00,109	2,24,976	2,655	6,180
Utkal.....	2,535	...	1,10,403	1,12,938	1,865	...
India.....	17,30,082	15,95,545	32,71,107	65,96,734	86,829	1,69,360

*Figures are not available.

Universities and Colleges

added during the year		Number of Volumes circulated during the year				University
Libraries of Affiliated Colleges	Total	University Libraries	Libraries of Constituent Colleges	Libraries of Affiliated Colleges	Total	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
35,293	36,779	34,000	...	4,07,543	4,41,543	Agra
...	2,550	15,000	...	...	15,000	Aligarh
...	1,621	42,416	7,226	...	49,642	Allahabad
12,023	13,789	66,000	...	2,04,689	2,70,689	Andhra
...	3,681	40,418	...	...	40,418	Annamalai
2,835	8,610	44,316	...	9,435	53,751	Banaras
...	2,775	...	15,218	...	15,218	Baroda
63,738	72,880	1,10,215	...	5,09,199	6,19,414	Bombay
35,486	39,055	1,44,303	...	4,56,503	6,00,806	Calcutta
...	34,966	39,000	11,34,972	...	11,73,972	Delhi
11,049	17,503	4,356	2,974	28,410	35,740	Gauhati
1,351	2,351	800	...	18,521	19,321	J. & Kashmir
6,316	6,316	...	...	94,913	94,913	Karnatak
...	6,998	73,595	15,196	...	88,791	Lucknow
18,312	1,12,549	1,47,000	1,86,508	1,80,658	5,14,166	Madras
7,783	27,339	...	1,35,549	31,960	1,67,509	Mysore
7,424	9,993	27,946	3,233	1,12,842	1,44,021	Nagpur
...	15,084	59,035	82,375	...	1,41,410	Osmania
27,464	37,642	7,646	627	2,70,345	2,78,618	Panjab
9,896	15,096	52,867	...	45,162	98,029	Patna
10,295	24,327	...	87,440	64,560	1,52,000	Poona
21,778	22,740	...	...	1,80,517	1,80,517	Rajputana
...	474	28,526	...	...	28,526	Roorkee
5,028	6,080	13,800	...	31,107	44,907	Saugar
195	549	...	4,000	1,270	5,270	S.N.D.T. Women's
10,479	19,322	10,152	61,514	69,418	1,41,084	Travancore
9,453	11,318	1,012	...	1,42,006	1,43,018	Utkal
2,96,198	5,52,387	9,62,403	17,36,832	28,59,058	55,58,293	India

The total library expenditure (excluding capital outlay) on university and college libraries amounted to Rs. 64,46,131, of which Rs. 32,50,854 or 50.4 per cent were used for salaries of the library staff; Rs. 16,28,425 or 25.3 per cent for purchase of books and journals and Rs. 15,66,852 or 24.3 per cent on equipment and miscellaneous items. This gives an average annual expenditure of about Rs. 20 per student for library operations.

Hostels and Residents

Living in a hostel is an important part of education. It is, therefore, essential that universities and colleges should offer to their students adequate residential facilities in the form of well-equipped and supervised hostels. "No single factor has a more vital effect upon the atmosphere and morale of a college or a university than the prevalent conditions under which students live. Convenient and comfortable quarters for study and sleep, sufficient and wholesome food at low cost are essential to good spirit and the best progress in university work" remarked the University Education Commission (1948). Very few universities and colleges in this country satisfy these conditions with the result that only a small proportion of students get any real benefit out of hostel life.

The following recommendations of the University Education Commission (1948) in respect of 'Hostels and Residents' deserve serious consideration. Their implementation can help to improve to a great extent an admittedly unsatisfactory situation:

- (i) the universities should establish reasonable standards for hostels, residence and corporate activities as a condition of college affiliation, that these standards be enforced and that **no affiliation be granted in the future until standards have been met;**
- (ii) the universities should supply all hostels with usual furnishings, except bedding, towels and linen;
- (iii) all dining rooms in hostels or on the campus be under the direction of a trained dietician;
- (iv) both vegetarian and non-vegetarian diets be furnished, and that no other arrangements be permitted;
- (v) all hostels be cosmopolitan in character and the present communal hostels be abolished;
- (vi) the students should be admitted to hostels on a basis of priority of application, and assigned to hostels in age—groups of four-year limits;
- (vii) some members of the staff should live in hostels and mingle with students as much as is practicable, both as tutors and socially;

- (viii) advanced students of good character and accepted scholarship be used as Monitors in hostels and in minor roles in dining rooms;
- (ix) hostels should be constructed in blocks of not more than 50 students per block, with common rooms and dining halls for four or five blocks;
- (x) large hostels should be broken up into sections with accommodation for not more than 50 students in each section;
- (xi) playgrounds and corporate activities should be convenient to students living in hostels, and also in off-campus lodges;
- (xii) all lodges and off-campus residential units be rigidly inspected for sanitation, social desirability, location and other pertinent considerations; and
- (xiii) students should be required to reside in approved lodgings and living quarters.

During the year under report, the total number of university and college hostels, including those on the approved list was 1,054 (826 for boys and 228 for girls). These were distributed as: universities 98 (84 for boys and 14 for girls), constituent colleges 164 (116 for boys and 48 for girls) and affiliated colleges 792 (626 for boys and 166 for girls).

The total number of residents in all these hostels was 70,588—62,028 boys and 7,560 girls, which shows that only one-fifth of the total student population was housed in hostels. The figures for different universities show wide variations. Leaving aside Roorkee, where all the students had to reside on the premises, the proportion of residential students to the total enrolment was highest in Aligarh (75·3 per cent). Next comes Annamalai, with nearly two-thirds of its students living in hostels and then Banaras and Lucknow, where two out of every five students were boarders. In Agra, Madras, Saugar and Utkal approximately one-third of the total number of students were accommodated in hostels. In the remaining universities, the proportion varied from six per cent in Jammu and Kashmir to 29 per cent in Allahabad.

As for girls, Aligarh University, where 95·5 per cent of the girl students lived in hostels, took the lead over other universities. It was followed by Annamalai (75·4 per cent), Lucknow (67·2 per cent), Madras (56·6 per cent), Banaras (55·9 per cent), Saugar (35·8 per cent) and Panjab (32·7 per cent). In other universities and colleges, most of the girl students were day scholars.

Students' Information Bureaux

During the year under review Students' Information or Advisory Bureaux functioned only in the Universities of Allahabad, Baroda, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur, Panjab, Patna, Poona, Travancore and Utkal. Besides these, Gauhati had a Students Advisory Board to assist students in obtaining facilities for higher studies in foreign countries and other universities in India and for the dissemination of information regarding fellowships, awards, scholarships, etc., while Annamalai and Karnatak had special committees for guiding students who desired to proceed overseas for further studies. The main functions of these Bureaux were:

- (a) to collect and maintain up-to-date and comprehensive information pertaining to various courses of study in the country and abroad,
- (b) to supply information to students and give them advice and guidance in the choice of courses, institutions, careers, etc., and
- (c) to assist students in securing admissions in appropriate institutions especially in foreign countries.

A brief account of the activities of some of these bureaux is given below:

Baroda

An information Bureau called "The Students' Advisory Bureau for Studies in India and Abroad" was set up during the year. The Bureau's library contained about 400 volumes. It was proposed to set up a reading room for the use of students intending to proceed abroad.

Bombay

The following table gives at a glance the nature of work done by the Bureau during the year under review as compared with the previous year:

	1949-50	1948-49
Number of documents issued to students on permises	9,776	8,354
Number of documents issued to mofussil students	1,409	1,400
Number of personal enquiries attended to (average)	35 p.d.	35 p. d.
Number of letters despatched	9,315	8,922
Number of applications made	561	502
Number of admissions secured	303	282

Out of the total of 303 admissions secured, 196 were admissions in the Universities and other technical institutions in the U.S.A.; 88 in the U.K.; two in Australia; three in Switzerland and one in Canada. Thirteen students secured admission for practical training in the U.K. on a remunerative basis.

The Bureau's library was enriched by the addition of about 500 volumes during the year. The section in respect of the U.S.A. was made complete and up-to-date.

Calcutta

The Students' Advisory Bureau (Overseas) secured offers of admission for 107 students.

Madras

The University Information Bureau continued to give useful information on available courses abroad, details regarding passport and visas, sterling and dollar permits, estimate of expenses, facilities for training, position regarding lodging and related items. Out of 39 applications forwarded during the year, 29 students were able to secure admissions in the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Nagpur

The Students' Information Bureau disposed of 97 enquiries during the year and forwarded seven applications for admission in institutions in the U.K. and the U.S.A. The reference library of the Bureau possessed recent calendars, catalogues and other publications relating to various Indian Universities and technical and research institutions of British and American Universities.

Panjab

The Foreign Information Bureau attended a very large number of enquiries during the year under report.

Patna

The Information Bureau attended to about 400 enquiries made during the year and forwarded 26 applications for admission in educational institutions in the U.K.

Poona

The Foreign Universities' Information Bureau started functioning from February 1, 1950. Up to the end of the financial year, it served the interests of 160 students who sought information on admission to and courses of studies in various foreign universities. The Bureau held in all three meetings. It procured 3,000 books and pamphlets of foreign courses of studies, and prepared a brochure entitled "Overseas Education and Training".

Utkal

The Students' Information Bureau continued to supply information about the various fundamental and technical branches of studies available in different universities in India and abroad, and assisted students in securing seats, wherever possible. It also gave them guidance in the choice of their careers and brought to their notice vacancies in important appointments in India. During the year 14 applications were forwarded to the U.K. and the U.S.A. for admission. A number of applications were also forwarded to various colleges and universities in India. The Bureau library received a considerable amount of literature during the year. An index about the Educational courses in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. was prepared.

The Inter-University Board

A brief account of the activities of the Board is given below:

Four more universities in India came under the Inter-University Board during the year under report. They were: the University of Jammu and Kashmir with its headquarters at Srinagar, the Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, the University of Poona and the University of Roorkee. The newly formed University of Gujarat also applied for membership of the Board. Thus, the membership of the Inter-University Board in 1949-50 stood at 27.

As reported last year, the Conference on Post-graduate Medical Education convened by the Inter-University Board and the Government of India in the Ministry of Health met at Madras on January 1, 1949 and resolved to constitute an All-India Council of Medical Education. During the year under report, on the Government of India providing a grant of Rs. 25,000, the Standing Committee of the Board discussed the matter further and resolved to set up the Medical Council with Dr. A. L. Mudaliar (Representative of the Inter-University Board), Dr. K. S. Ray, President, Medical Council of India (representing the Medical Council), Major-General S. S. Sokhey (Representative of the National Institute of Sciences, India), Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta (Representative of the Indian Research Fund Association), Dr. V. R. Khanolkar (a distinguished Medical Educationist) and two representatives of the Government of India, nominated by the Ministry of Health.

To consider the position of the All-India Diplomas and Certificates instituted by the All-India Council for Technical Education *vis-a-vis* University Degrees in Engineering and Technology and to review the position of technical education in the Indian universities in order to achieve uniformity and co-ordination of technical education, the Board resolved to set up a Joint Committee with the All-India Council for Technical Education. The Convener of the Joint

Committee was Dr. A. L. Mudaliar. The Committee met three times and submitted a report to the Board at its annual meeting held at Banaras, and the Board approved the report.

At the Conference of the Association of Commonwealth Universities in Canada in August, 1949, the Board appointed Dr. A. L. Mudaliar and Dr. P. N. Banerjee, delegates of the Board. Dr. Mudaliar was unable to attend the Conference owing to his pre-occupation with the meetings of the World Health Organisation in Switzerland. At this Conference, Dr. Banerjee on behalf of the Inter-University Board informally extended an invitation to the Association to hold its 1951 session in India. This was confirmed by the Board at its Annual Meeting held in February-March, 1950, and the Board formally invited the Association to hold its 1951 session in India in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Board.

The Board appointed Dr. Mudaliar and Sri Sarangdhar Sinha (Vice-Chancellor, University of Patna) as its representatives for the 1950 session of the Association of Commonwealth Universities to meet in New Zealand.

As the University Commission's Report could not be discussed by the Board at its Banaras meeting, the Board resolved to hold a special meeting at Nagpur in August, 1950, for this purpose.

At the invitation of the Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO, the Board agreed to serve as a liaison between India and UNESCO for the work connected with the universities and exchanged publications with the UNESCO.

This year the Board assisted in working out an itinerary for Dr. Eduard Lindeman, Professor of Social Philosophy, Columbia University who came to India on a lecture tour under the auspices of the Watumull Foundation. The Board also made earnest efforts to provide some appointments in our universities for scholars from abroad.

The following publications were issued during the year:

- (i) Folders outlining the constitution and functions of the Inter-University Board;
- (ii) Annual Report of the Board for the year 1948-49;
- (iii) Proceedings of the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Board, the sixth quinquennial Conference of Universities and the Conference on Post-graduate Medical Education;
- (iv) Bulletin of the Inter-University Board for the year 1949;
- (v) Bibliography of Doctorate Theses for 1946-48; and

(vi) List of subjects in Arts and Science in which research was conducted in the Universities and Research Institutes during 1946-48.

The following were the results of the Inter-University Sports which were organised by the Inter-University Sports Board:

Sports	Winners	Runners-up
Badminton	Calcutta University	Bombay University
Basket-ball	Panjab (I) University	Madras University
Cricket	Rohinton Baria Cricket Trophy won by Bombay University	Calcutta University
Football	Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee Memorial Football Shield won by Mysore University	Patna University
Hockey	Jaffar Memorial Cup, won by Allahabad University	Bombay University
Swimming	Nawab Zaheer Yar Jung Bahadur Swimming Trophy won by Bombay University	Ceylon University
Tennis	Maharaja Sree Vikrama Deo Varma Tennis Shield won by Bombay University	Calcutta University
Wrestling	Panjab (I) University	Poona University

The Sports Board introduced volleyball as an additional item for Inter-University competitions from the next session.

Rules for the conduct of Inter-University tournaments as drafted by the Rules-making Committee were amended and adopted by the Sports Board.

During the year, the Board received a running Trophy for Athletics through the generosity of Senator Sir Donatus Victoria, C.B.E., (through the University of Ceylon). Seth Sohanlall of Jaipur (through the University of Rajputna) very kindly donated a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the purchase of a Trophy for Inter-University Tennis. Offers of trophies were also made by the Bombay and the Banaras Hindu Universities.

